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The Bombay Chronicle
Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta
Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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VOL XXV No. 228 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1937 PRICE ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Boycott Of Japanese Goods Urged

Nation Observes "All-India China Day"

Faizpur Resolution Proves Prophetic

JAPANESE AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

No Participation In Imperialist Wars

"Boycott all Japanese goods; that is the only way of protesting against Japanese aggression on China and expressing effective sympathy with the Chinese people".

This was the gist of the several speeches that were delivered on Sunday evening at a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay who had gathered to observe the "China Day". A resolution expressing sympathy with the Chinese; condemning Japanese aggression and protesting against despatch of Indian troops to China was passed by the meeting.

For Principle Of Peace

"The Chinese were fighting for a great principle—the principle of Peace. The Chinese were out to teach Japan the meaning of the word peace. They would fight till there was a drop of blood left in the Chinese people" declared the Deputy Consul for China, who attended the meeting.

The meeting was organised on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Mr. S. A. Brelvi was in the Chair.

JAPAN'S DESIGNS.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi who presided over the meeting in the course of his speech said that the meeting in Bombay was part of an All-India demonstration against Japanese aggression in China, which was being organised under the instructions of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress. The meeting had also been called for the purpose of giving expression of India's sympathy in China's hour of trial. The present aggression of China by Japan was part of a design which had been decided upon by Japan long ago. It was five years ago that Japan startled and defied world public opinion by invading Manchuria. She put up a puppet king in Manchuakau and dared the League of Nations to do its worst by resigning from it. At this time the Chinese were divided and Japan wanted to exploit that division in the ranks of the Chinese but the latter soon realised their folly. They found that it was absolutely essential for them to mobilise their forces and consolidate their strength if Japan was to be effectively resisted.

CHINESE REALISATION.

Continuing Mr. Brelvi stated that Japan also realised that once there was a United China, their ambitions would be frustrated. That was why they had started their aggression in China. They had thus broken all treaties and international laws. And what is more they had made the name of Japan stink in the nostrils of all right-thinking men and women by their campaign of frightfulness, by raiding Chinese cities and killing thousands of non-combatants, including women and children with bombs thrown from aeroplanes. The League of Nations or the Western Council of Manchuakuo and Abyssinia and Spain was being repeated to-day. The speaker was glad that China had at least realised that a United China was the greatest need of the day.

INDIA'S MORAL SUPPORT.

What could Indians, circumstanced as they were to do? How could they help China excepting by expressing sympathy and giving their moral support? The speaker said that Indians had a weapon in their hands, a weapon which the whole world had and could use if it wanted to. That was the economic weapon, the economic sanction. He asked Indians to resolve from to-day to boycott all Japanese goods. If Indians sincerely wanted peace they should see that boycott of Japanese goods was made really effective. If Japan won the War the peace and freedom of India was in danger. Indians had no quarrel with the people of Japan. Both belonged to the same civilisation. Both were Easterners but the Japanese had been misguided and if Japan was defeated, the cause of justice and humanity would have triumphed.

FAIZPUR PROPHECY.

Mr. S. K. Patil, referred to the Faizpur Congress resolution regarding war danger and said that all that had been said in that resolution had come true. As a matter of fact it had proved to be prophetic. It had been proved that the hopes of the League of Nations had been dashed to the grounds. It had been found that it was incapable of moving its little finger against Japanese aggression. The heart of the people of India was with the Chinese in their struggle against Japan. The people of India wanted to do something effective to demonstrate their sympathy and

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 4.)

Demonstration in front of the Japanese Consulate on Sunday morning. Mr. Dange is seen addressing the processionists.

Indian Independence Not Far Distant

WORLD INFLUENCE HELPS INDIA IN HER OBJECTIVE, SAYS DR. SYUD HOSSEIN

"My belief is that political independence of India, when it comes will never become effective or a reality unless there is a real foundation of Hindu-Muslim Unity, upon which the strength of national life and freedom shall rest—I mean real unity; enlightened understanding and practical co-operation for the common good."

India Of The Future

"Free India will need to be a strong India and an enlightened India, in which there should be no room for fools or fanatics, on one side or the other", remarked Dr. Syud Hossein, who arrived in Bombay on Sunday afternoon by the luxury liner S.S. "Strathnaven."

Received By Journalists

At Mole Station Prof. Hossein was received by Messrs. B. G. Horniman, S. A. Brelvi and K. A. Chidambaram on behalf of the Journalist Association of India and Mr. Usman Sobhani, Moulana Irfan and others.

SERVICE ABROAD TO MOTHERLAND

Prof. Syud Hossein who had had a very interesting journalistic career in India left his motherland seventeen years ago and has been in Europe and United States of America. During his stay out of India he has done a great deal to increase the prestige of his motherland and has successfully removed misconceptions about India and Indians.

While discussing with the "Chronicle" Representative about World affairs Prof. Syud Hossein who is to-day a recognised expert on foreign affairs, said that India would be independent before long and world conditions were helping her a great deal.

TO VISIT FAR EAST.

Dr. Syud Hossein, who is professor of Indian and Islamic civilisations and also special lecturer on World affairs in the University of Southern California has come to India on leave, both to see and renew his acquaintances and deliver lectures in the Decca, Andhra and Mysore Universities. After a few days' stay in India he proceeds to the Far East and back to the Californian University.

Doctor Syud Hossein interviewed by our representative said that he left America sometime in July and stayed in England for some days. After that he started for India and on his way visited Egypt and Syria, both of which have won their independence recently.

AMERICAN SYMPATHY

He was in England when Congress decided to accept office and he could find that the decision was accepted with a sigh of

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3.)

SIX BENGALI POLITICALS FOR HIJLI

Transferred After Six Years Detention In Damoh Jail In C. P.

JUBBULPORE, September 26.

After a detention of nearly six years in the Central Provinces, Professor Jyotishchandra Ghosh, Purnichandra Das and four other Bengal political prisoners interned in Damoh jail have been transferred from Damoh jail to Hijli additional jail on the orders of the Bengal Government.

Travelling from Damoh under a strong police escort and accompanied by a Calcutta Intelligence Officer, the detenus reached Hijli to-day.—A. P.

REPATRIATION OF ANDAMANS PRISONERS

Issues Before Bengal Leaders' Conference

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

The "United Press" is reliably informed that Khwaja Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister of the Bengal Government, is going to convene a conference of leaders of different parties in both the Houses of the Bengal Legislature on September 29 to consider the question of repatriation and other grievances which were put forward by political prisoners in the Andamans who went on hunger-strike recently.

It is gathered that the Bengal Government have decided to fall in line with public demand for the repatriation of the political prisoners from the Andamans and they will discuss at the conference their plan to bring back nearly 200 politicals from the Andamans as well as for their accommodation after repatriation.

Besides these questions other item likely to be included in the Agenda for the conference will relate to the grievances of political prisoners in respect of better quality of diet, better facilities for reading books and newspapers and better dress.

An announcement about the personnel and date of the conference is expected to be made on the floor of the Assembly on Monday September 27 by the Home Minister.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

TWO PALESTINE OUTRAGES

JERUSALEM, September 26.

Lewis Yellend Andrews, District Commissioner of Galilee and a British Constable were killed at Nazareth by armed Arabs.—Reuter.

CHINA'S NEW C.-IN-C.

SHANGHAI, September 26.

General Curhsaoliang, ex-Governor of Kansu and a veteran in all the biggest Republican Revolutionary campaigns has been appointed the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Forces.

He succeeds General Chang-Chi-Chung who has been transferred to the General Headquarters at Nanking.—Reuter

WINDSOR'S PARIS PROGRAMME.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor arrived here and were received at the station by the Secretary of the British Embassy. They are staying in a hotel. They intend to visit the Paris Exhibition and they are expected to stay in Paris for three weeks.—Reuter.

Democratise Muslim League

"And Make Attainment Of Complete Independence Its Creed"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

"Without an honourable settlement between the Congress and the Muslim League there can be no peace," declared Mr. Zafarali Khan, M.L.A., (Central) presiding over the Calcutta Muslim League Conference at the Town Hall this evening. The Mass Contact movement, he said, would lead the Moslems to death.

Mr. Raghib Ahsen, Chairman of the Reception Committee, suggested that the All-India Muslim League should adopt the principle of a communal coalition government as the ideal form of Government for India.

The Conference recommended that the constitution of the All-India Muslim League should be thoroughly democratised and the attainment of Complete Independence and creation of free Islam should be adopted as its creed in the forthcoming Lucknow session.

The Conference also recommended that the All-India Muslim League should oppose the Federal scheme of the Government of India Act.

The Conference passed a resolution condemning "the unjust invasion of China by Japan."—A.P.

OPPOSITION TO BOLSHEVISM

BERLIN, September 26.

The climax of Signor Mussolini's visit will be a huge demonstration of half a million of people at the Olympic Stadium on Tuesday evening, when the speeches of the Duce and Herr Hitler will be broadcast from German and Italian stations.

A Communique on the political results of the visit will be issued on Wednesday just before the Duce's departure, but well-informed circles declare that "the two statesmen consider the cordiality of their meeting more important than an announcement of any formula—as is preferred by politicians in other States—which contains nothing or to give the world new riddles. Men, and not formulas, are making politics".

It is stated that the basis of all the conversations between the Duce and Herr Hitler includes co-operation in all political questions including opposition of Bolshevism, recognition of Gen. Franco on the basis of Non-Interference and integrity of Spanish territory.

In regard to the Mediterranean, Germany is not interested except so fas as Italy is given equality with other States.—Reuter.

Inauguration Of New League Assembly Building

GENEVA, September 26.

H. H. the Aga Khan gave a reception to inaugurate the new Assembly Building for which nearly 3,000 invitations were sent out.—Reuter.

"Chinese War Office Smashed To Pieces"

JAPANESE OFFICIAL CLAIM

Tsangchow Captured: Over 2,000 Chinese Killed

TOKIO, Sept. 26.

It is officially claimed that the Chinese War Office was "smashed to pieces" by yesterday's air raid of Nanking.—Reuter.

NEW C.-IN-C. FOR NORTH CHINA

TOKIO, September 26.

General Feng-Yuh-Siang has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese troops in North China which have apparently been newly reinforced.

The Japanese troops, operating along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have captured Tsangchow, after a battle in which the Chinese troops lost approximately 2,000 men.

Chinese Lines Broken Through

The Japanese troops have broken through the Chinese lines along the inner Great Wall and are now pushing into the central part of Shansi province along the highway leading from Lingkiu to Taicho and co-operating with the Japanese troops moving to the south from Tatung.

These troops are reported to have captured Shanghuichwang, 25 miles north of Yenmenkwan pass. Where the Chinese communist force of seven divisions of 80,000 men is strongly entrenched.—Reuter.

NO PROSPECTS OF PEACE

SHANGHAI, Sept. 25.

No importance is attached in Chinese circles to the statement of Japanese Army spokesman in Peiping that the Japanese Army will welcome a change in the atmosphere, which will enable them to halt hostilities.

Chinese circles declare that the change of attitude referred to means substitution of surrender for resistance, and add that this is impossible. If, however, the Japanese Army is prepared to abandon aggression and make terms, which would not violate China's sovereignty and territorial integrity, then peace might be discussed.

It is officially announced that Japanese Army casualties in Shanghai area up to September 21 totalled 1,412 killed and 4,169 wounded.—Reuter

WHY TOKIO SAID "NO" TO GENEVA

TOKIO, Sept. 25.

Refusing on behalf of the Japanese Government the invitation to join the Far Eastern Advisory Committee in Geneva, Baron Hirota points out that Japan made every possible efforts in carrying out her fixed policy of establishing peace in East Asia through co-operation with China. China however, pursued the national policy of antagonising Japan.

CHINA BLAMED

Baron Hirota adds that Japanese Government persists in the firm belief that a fair and reasonable solution of the present affair in keeping with realities will be found.—Reuter.

TWO CHINESE GENERALS EXECUTED

PEIPING, Sept. 25.

It is reported that two Chinese Generals, who were defeated in the Pinghan Railway zone have been executed for "dereliction of duty".—Reuter.

NON-COMBATANTS, BEWARE!

SHANGHAI, September 26.

The Japanese Army Spokesman, announcing the concentration of men, horses and supplies on all fronts in preparation for a grand offensive, said "once the big push was under way, it would be like flood breaking through dikes."

Rear Admiral Honda, Japanese Naval Attache here has announced that if it becomes necessary to bomb non-combatants by virtue of their residence near military objectives, such bombings will be duly carried out.

Rear Admiral Honda argued that bombings under these conditions are accepted by the Hague Air Convention.—Reuter.

DR. MAHMUD AND STUDENTS' HUNGER-STRIKE

MUZAFFARPUR, September 26.

Dr. Syed Mahmud, Education Minister, arrived here to-day from Patna and was received at the station by a large crowd of Hindus and Muslims.

Dr. Syed Mahmud has promised to look into the alleged pulling down of the Congress Flag by the G.B.B College authorities and on this assurance the students of the college have called off their hunger-strike.—A.P.

PRESS WORKERS' DEMANDS

For nearly four hours the Press workers deliberated and passed twelve resolutions calling upon the Provincial Governments to enforce law regulating their hours of work, wages for settlement by collective bargaining through the Press Workers Union between the Union and the employers on matters of dispute and generally for amelioration of their grievances, at a Conference held at Hirabaug, Bombay, on Sunday.

One of the resolutions appeals to make united efforts through their militant organization which should wage ceaseless fight on all fronts for their emancipation from the system of wage slavery.

Another resolution condemned the Japanese aggression in China.

(Mr. Yajnik's Address on page 12)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted immediately Stockists and Agents all over India to our "Dutch Drops" Waaning Tilly Oil famous household remedy. Apply the Eclipse Distributing Agency, Dahanu Road, Thana Dt. (9113)

Wanted a qualified and experienced Analytical Chemist for analysing and manufacturing spirituous and non-spirituous medicines for the Standard Drugs Co., Ltd., Amritsar (Punjab). Apply sharp stating minimum pay, etc., to the Secretary. (9122)

Wanted—A Veterinary Graduate to work as Inspector in Ahmednagar (Bom. P) S. P. C. A. on a monthly salary of Rs. 50. The post is non-pensionable and without provident fund. Apply to U.S before 1st October 1937. Hon. Sec. S. P. C. A., Ahmednagar. (9109)

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Educated unemployed, and others wishing to add to their incomes during spare time, and willing to be guided to Independent, Honest, Patriotic, and Wealth-Producing work, to obtain Pamphlet No. 1 against -|9|- M.O. from Rajendra Nath, Hope Cottage, Almora, U. P. (9056)

62. TO BE LET

To let at "Jer Building", Queen's Road, opp. Charni Road Station, 3rd and 4th floors. All rooms open to sea view. Apply F. J. Bhugvager c/o Messrs. Batliwala and Karani, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone No. 27004. (9084)

154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

Wanted Students for Wireless Operators' Course, starting 1st October. Calcutta April Examination Results cent per cent (3). Register immediately. Radio Electric (India's foremost Radio School), P. B. 3587, Bombay 4. (6894)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Pyorrhoea Clinic—18, Abdul Rehman Street, Pydhowni. Pyorrhoea cured by injections and special scientific electric appliances. (9107)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Influential Agents to sell 6 per cent cumulative preference shares of a well-established going concern dealing in wholesale tea business. Apply Box No. 9099. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted first class firms or individuals as Chief Agents for Bombay Presidency for a well established Insurance Co. (Government Security nearly 2 lacs). Reliable parties will be appointed for part or whole of the areas, with bucca agreements. Apply stating experience, financial security, and area of work required to Box No. 6382, "Bombay Chronicle."

348. ESTATES & PROPERTIES

Wanted Property or big plot maximum 500 sq. yds. about Dadar, Mahim, Matunga, Bandra. State lowest cost to Box No. 9121, "Bombay Chronicle."

519. FURNITURE FOR SALE

For Sale Showcases and Cupboards suitable for shops. Apply to McKenzies Ltd. Sewri, Bombay. (9115)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

A foreign Government official, bachelor 30 years vegetarian desires board and lodging with either Marathi or Gujerathi respectable vegetarian Brahmin family in good locality. Apply stating terms to Box No. 9093, 'Bombay Chronicle."

Pedigreed blue Roan Cocker Spaniel Pups registered K.G.I. parents imported prize winners England and India from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80. Apply Mrs. B. J. Dudley, Port Inspector's House Ballard Pier Station. Alexandra Docks, Bombay. (9114)

655. HIRE-PURCHASE PLANS

Wanted—Candidates for Houses on Hire Purchase Proprietory Rights Free of Rent or any Interest. The Hindustani Bima Co., Ltd., Lahore. (9112)

Public Notices

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

NOTICE.

With effect from 1st October, 1937, the timings of trains on the Main and Branch Lines of the Broad Gauge System will be revised.

The following are the more important alterations:—

1. No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail leaving Bombay Central at 21-50 hours same as at present, will be timed to arrive at Ahmedabad at 6-17, dep. 6-45 and arrive at Viramgam at 8-25, instead of 8-42.
2. No. 9 Down Passenger will leave Bombay Central at 9-25 hours instead of 8-55 and arrive at Baroda at 21-20, instead of 21-30.
3. No. 11 Down Passenger will leave Bombay Central at 13-50 hours instead of 13-20, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 5-5, instead of 5-12.
4. No. 13 Down Passenger will leave Bulsar at 7-0 hours instead of 8-0, and arrive at Ahmedabad at 16-55 instead of 18-55, making a new connection with the Metre Gauge No. 4 Down Delhi Express which will be altered to leave at 17-30.
5. No. 4 Up Frontier Mail leaving Delhi at 9-0 hours as at present, will be timed to arrive at Bombay Central at 8-15, instead of 8-30.
6. No 6 Up Passenger will leave Baroda at 8-0 hours, instead of 7-50, and arrive at Bombay Central at 20-33 instead of 21-10.
7. No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail will leave Viramgam at 19-21, arrive at Ahmedabad at 21-5 dep. 21-55 as at present but will arrive at Bombay Central at 7-25 or 15" earlier than now.
8. No. 14 Up Local Passenger will leave Ahmedabad at 10-40 hours instead of 10-20, making a new connection with the Metre Gauge 3 Up Delhi Express which will be altered to arrive at 10-5, and reach Bulsar at 20-40 instead of 20-55.

For further particulars, please see Sheet Time Table at stations.

W. T. ALDOUS,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th September, 1937.

6905

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1457 of 1937.

POONAMCHAND AMRATLAL KADAKIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Vithalbhai Patel Road, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

(1) MOJILAL AMRATLAL DESAI, (2) CHANDULAL MAGANLAL LALJI PAREKH, (3) MOJILAL CHHOTALAL DHARIA, (4) KODERLAL BAPUJI PAREKH, (5) KODERLAL BHOGILAL DHARIA, (6) CHANDULAL VALLABHDAS KADAKIA, all of Balasinore Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Balasinore (Balasinore State) for themselves and other members of the Dasha Nima Vanik Caste, and (7) RAMNIKLAL SAKERLAL DHARIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant residing at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To,

ALL THE MEMBERS OF THE DASHA NIMA VANIK CASTE.

Notice under Order (1) Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Engineer on the 10th day of September, 1937, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, that the above suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff against the Defendants abovenamed for themselves and on behalf of the other members of the Dasha Nima Vanik Caste praying inter alia for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the resolution dated 28th April 1937 and mentioned in the Plaint herein is null and void and is of no effect.
(b) That it may be declared that the Plaintiff continues to be a member of the said Caste and is entitled to all the rights and privileges appertaining to his status as a member of the said Caste.
(c) That the Defendants abovenamed may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff a sum of Rs. 50,000 as and by way of damages sustained by the said Plaintiff by reason of the said defamation.
(d) That in the alternative, Defendant No. 7 may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the said sum of Rs. 50,000 as and by way of damages.
(e) That the Defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from preventing the Plaintiff from exercising his rights and privileges as a member of the said Caste and from publishing or causing it to be published that the Plaintiff has been excommunicated by the said caste.
(f) That pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit an Interim Injunction may be granted in terms of prayer (e) hereof.
(g) That the Defendants may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the costs of this suit and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent per annum.
(h) That the Plaintiff may have such further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the said suit is fixed for the 13th day of December, 1937.

Dated this 17th day of September, 1937.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 17th day of September, 1937.
Messrs. AMBUBHAI & DIWANJI,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

6903

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 4th October 1937, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from (a) Mr. G. P. G. Wade—Resigning his seat on the Corporation and the Standing Committee and (b) election of a member on the said Committee.
2. Interpellations.
3. Letters from the Provincial Secretary, Boy Scout Association, Bombay Presidency—Regarding disaffiliation of the Municipal Boy Scout and Girl Guide Troops from the official Baden Powell Scout movement.

4-21. Letters from the authorities of the (4) Hind Vyayam Shala; (5) Textile Technical School of the Social Service League; (6) St. Joseph's Home and Nursery; (7) All Saints' Home; (8) Shree Shivaji Vyayam Mandir; (9) Married Ladies' School; (10) Maharashtra Mitra Mandal; (11) Telugu Free Library (12) Professor Date's Charitable Dumb and Deaf Institute; (13) Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society; (14) Bai Bachubai Kanji Karsandas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children (15) Bombay Ayurvedic Society; (16) Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya; (17) Bombay Vigilance Association; (18) Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir; (19) Maharashtra Seva Mandal (20) Maharashtra Ayurveda Vidyalaya; and (21) Free Reading Room and Library and the Travelling Free Library at Parel Settlement of the Social Service League.—Applying for grants in aid of their respective institutions.

22-29 Letters from the authorities of the (22) Helpless Beggars' Relief Commttee; (23) Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School for Women, Parel; (24) Urdu Library and Free Reading Room, Madanpura; (25) Bai Bachubai Kanji Karsandas Charitable Dispensary for Women and Children (26) Free Reading Room and Library at the Parel Settlement of the Social Service League; (27) Bombay Dumb and Deaf Institution; (28) Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial School for Women, Girgaum; and (29) Shree Samarth Vyayam Mandir—Forwarding the annual reports, etc., of their institutions.

30. Letter from Messrs Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors—Regarding the assignment of the lease in respect of the Royal Opera House premises on plots Nos. 3 and 4, Mathew Road Estate.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

31. Regarding the question of including the teaching of English in the curriculum of the Municipal Primary Schools.
32. Recommending an additional Budget grant to meet the payment of the balance of the Municipal Solicitors' bill in respect of the suit filed by Mr. G. M. Vaidya an ex-employee under the Schools Committee, against the Corporation.
33. Requesting sanction to the opening of additional centres for the prophylactic treatment of venereal diseases at certain Municipal Dispensaries.
34. Recommending an additional Budget grant to meet the increase in the rent of the A Ward Office of the Assessment Department.
35. Recommending a grant from the G. S. M. College and K. E. M. Hospital Research Fund to meet the cost of carrying out a survey of Bombay diets.
36. Regarding a proposal for purchasing a sewing machine for the Municipal workshops.
37. Recommending sanction to the payment of honorarium to certain officers of the Seth G. S. M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital.
38. Regarding the question of collecting departmentally the fees in respect of the fish sections of certain Municipal markets in the City.
39. Regarding the amendment of Municipal Provident Fund Rules.
40. Regarding the question of providing free daily supplies of milk to the undernourished needy children attending Municipal schools.
41. Regarding the question of raising a new loan for Municipal works.
42. Regarding the condonation of breaks in the service of certain Municipal employees.
43. Regarding the refund of Town Duty on the locally manufactured sugarcandy.
44. Regarding the renewal of Budget grants for 1936-37, etc., to meet the expenditure during the current year.
45. Forwarding a statement of outstanding wheel tax bills.
46. Recommending an additional grant for payment of allowances to certain staff of the Estate Agent and Land Manager's Department.
47. Recommending an additional grant to meet the cost of laying a water main in the Worli Hill Estate.
48. Regarding the free supply of injections to the patients attending the Venereal Diseases Dispensary.
49. Recommending an additional grant from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost of establishing 2 centres for maintaining employment registers.

50-51. Statements of Budget transfers sanctioned by the Committee (50) finally; and (51) subject to the Corporation's orders.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

52. Requesting approval to the plans and estimates for concreting portions of certain roads.
53. Recommending approval to certain works required to be carried out for minimizing the mosquito nuisance in the North of Bombay.
54. Regarding the naming of the road connecting Pedder Road with Warden Road as "Navroji Gamadia Road."
55. Requesting approval to the trolly track along the old Tansa Mains from Ghatkopar to Futka Tank, Matunga, being renewed and placed in proper working order.
56. Regarding the re-naming of the existing Chikhalwadi Lane as "Tukaram Javji Road."
57. Requesting approval to the erection of a motor garage shed at the Municipal workshops.
58. Requesting approval to the existing 7" water main in Gowalia Tank Road being replaced by a 9" main.
59. Requesting approval to the 4" water main in Pedder Road being replaced by a 9" main.
60. Requesting approval to the 5" water main in Falkland road being replaced by a 7" main.
61. Requesting approval to 5" to 7" water main in a portion of Naigaum Cross Road being replaced by a 9" main.
62. Requesting sanction to additional sluice valves and S. P. hydrants being provided on the existing water mains in certain roads of the Dadar-Matunga Estate.
63. Regarding the naming of the street joining Ghorupdeo Road and Connaught Road as "Ghorupdeo Cross Lane."
64. Regarding the revision of the annual increments in the grade of the Hydraulic Engineer.
65. Regarding the appointment of Mr. E. A. Nadirshah permanently to the post of Hydraulic Engineer.
66. Regarding plans and estimate for reconditioning the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs.
67. Regarding an offer for the supply of milk to the City on payment of a subsidy.
68. Recommending levy of ground rent and Municipal taxes on the B. E. S. & T. Company's chowkis and shelters.

Schools Committee's Letters—

69. Submitting a draft representation to Government regarding the admission of children of compulsory age in F and G Wards to the Municipal Schools.
70. Submitting a report on the question of disaffiliation of the Scout and Girl Guide Troops attached to the Municipal Schools from the official Baden Powell Scout movement.
71. Recommending the abolition of fees in the Upper Primary and Central School standards of Municipal Girls' Schools.

Letters from the Commissioner—

72. Requesting approval to Dr. R. K. Mhatre being allowed to draw honorarium as Honorary Lecturer in Hygiene and Preventive Medicine at the Seth G. S. M. College, etc.
73. Reporting on an application for gratuity from a late motor cleaner in the Mechanical Engineer's Department.
74. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the City.
75. Submitting a proposal for the surrender of the lease in respect of plot No. 21, Naoroji Hill Estate.
76. Forwarding monthly Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
77. Forwarding half-yearly report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.
78. Forwarding quarterly statements of motor vehicles taxed and exempted.
79. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of malaria carrier mosquitoes detected in August 1937.
80. Requesting sanction to the lease of plot No. 65-A in Worli Estate being prepared in the names of the joint lessees.
81. Requesting sanction to the lease of plot No. 65, Worli Estate being prepared in the names of the joint lessees.
82. Requesting sanction to the assignment of the lease in respect of plot No. 17 in Colaba Reclamation Estate.
83. Regarding a proposal to exclude from the land at Dharavi conveyed to Messrs. Tata Sons a strip of the land and to refund the proportionate purchase price of the same.
84. Requesting sanction to the extension of the free period for the construction of a building on plot No. 68, Sydenham Road Estate.
85. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot's resignation of his seat on the Corporation, the Standing and the Improvements Committees.
86 Regarding the height of the building to be constructed by the lessee on plots Nos. 20-21-22, Parel Road (South) Estate.
87. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1936-37 together with the Standing Committee's Review thereof.
88. Government letter—Forwarding Notification amending clause II of the scheme relating to "The King George V Memorial".
89. Letter from Mr. K. S. Sethna on behalf of the Hon'ble Sir Phiroze C. Sethna, Kt., O.B.E.—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

Communications from the Municipal Secretary—

90. Submitting a statement of references pending before the Committees of the Corporation.
91. Submitting a list of Resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
92. Report of the Committee regarding amendment of the Municipal Act so as to require the head of a family to notify to the Municipality any small-pox case in his family.
93. Confirmation of the Special Committee's Proceedings.
94. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding copies of the Committee's proceedings.

Notices of Motions—

95. From Mr. K. H. Goregaoker—For requesting the Schools Committee to report on the question of introducing English in Municipal Marathi Boys Schools.
96. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For exempting the Municipal employees who have passed the Local Self-Government Institute Examination for Officer's Diploma from appearing for the departmental examination.
97. From Mr. Haji Hasham Ibrahim—For obtaining the Commissioner's report on the provision of certain amenities in Imambara Municipal Chawls.
98. From Mr. Jethmal Narandas—For requesting the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to provide a Bus stop between Bazar Gate Street and Bohra Bazar Street.
99. From Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally—For providing a public swimming bath in the City.
100. From Dr. D. C. Tendulkar—For disallowing private practice to Medical Officers to be appointed in future.
101. From Mr. Mathooradas Tricamjee—For revising the annual increments in the grade of the Hydraulic Engineer.
102. From Mr. Mancherji E. Joshi—For renaming the portion of Lohar Street between Queen's Road and Girgaum Road as "Dr. Cawasji Hormusji Road."

103-112 From Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukthankar—(103) For requesting the Municipal Secretary to circulate interpellations along with the replies from the Commissioner; for requesting the Commissioner (104) to report on the advisability of disallowing private practice to Medical Officers in Municipal Hospitals; (105) to urge upon the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to arrange for reasonable time being allowed to tramway passengers to change cars; (106) to report whether adulterated tea is sold in the City and used in eating houses and restaurants; (107) on the advisability of charging reasonable rent for quarters, etc., provided to certain Municipal employees drawing Rs. 150 and over per month; (108) the amount collected in different Hospitals and Medical Institutions from the 'Poor Boxes' and how it is utilised; (109) to request the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to issue Tramway Season Passes to the public; (110) to report on the condition of roads round about the 'Banganga Cemetery' at Walkeshwar; (111) the number of statues in charge of the Corporation and the conditions, etc., of maintaining them; and (112) on the advisability of utilising the amount collected from the 'Poor Box Fund' at the K. E. M. Hospital for supplying patent medicines, etc., to the Municipal School children attending the Hospital.

113. From Mr. V. N. Vedak—For requesting the Commissioner to expedite his report on the advisability of widening the foot-bridge running over the two Railway lines at Dadar.

By Order of His
Worship the Mayor
D. V. NADKARNI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 25th September 1937.

(6908)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA SAHEB OF GONDAL has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office, No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalows and out-houses standing thereon and known as "Japanese Bungalow" and "Sayani's Bungalow," situate at Pedder Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixteen square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the North by other properties of the Vendor, on or towards the South by the property of Hansraj Pragji Thakersi, on or towards the East by the Pedder Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Government and bearing Collector's Old No. 456, New No. 2425, Old Survey No. 81 and New Survey No. 1/7122 and Cadastral Survey No. 578 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3484 (1-1)A, 3484(2) and 3485 and Street Nos. 32, 33, 33 (aa), 52 and 50 Pedder Road.

Dated this 25th day of September, 1937.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

6900

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JAGMOHANDAS DWARKADAS also known as J. DWARKADAS and Messrs. JAGMOHAN DAS DWARKADAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, and a retired Deputy Accountant of the Bombay Port Trust, residing at Bangalore outside Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1) SHANTARAM ATMARAM SABNIS, (2.) VITHALDAS DWARKADAS, and (3.) DHARAMDAS DWARKADAS, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the first named being an Attorney of this Honourable Court and the latter two Merchants, respectively residing at New Bhatwadi Girgaum, No. 18 Turner Road Bandra and Saraswati Niwas, French Bridge, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay, the surviving Executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty seven and in the First year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 20th day of September, 1937.
MESSRS SABNIS GORE-GAOKER AND SENJIT,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

6907.

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Public Notices

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August, 1938, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for a term of one year, to commence on the 1st August, 1939.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of NOT LESS THAN TWELVE LECTURES on one of the following subjects:—

(i) Moslem Law as administered in British India.

(ii) The Law of Arbitration with special reference to British India.

(iii) The Law of Carriers by Land, Water and Air with special reference to India.

The salary of the Professor will be paid in twelve 'equal monthly instalments,' the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required TO FORWARD THEIR APPLICATIONS TO THE REGISTRAR ON OR BEFORE THE 1ST MAY, 1938, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward, with his application, ONE HUNDRED COPIES OF A BRIEF SYNOPSIS OF HIS PROPOSED LECTURES and, if he so pleases, THE SAME NUMBER OF COPIES OF HIS INTRODUCTORY LECTURE.

The Professor will, not later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or typewritten) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred by the Faculty of Law to a Committee of not more than three persons to be selected for their special competence in this behalf, who will examine the same, and, before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If, upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to the Press, as soon as practicable, after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

J. CHAKRAVORTI,
Registrar.

Senate House:
The 18th September, 1937.

6901.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. HORMUSJI RUSTOMJI BATLIWALLA of Bombay, has agreed to sell, free from all incumbrances, to my clients, the piece of land, admeasuring 1409 square yards or thereabouts, formerly bearing Survey Number 179, Pot Numbers 2, 3 and 4, but now bearing Non-Agricultural Survey Number 179 B, of Vile Parle, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District together with the structures thereon. The said piece of land is bounded on the North by the properties of Pranlal Sundarji and Pravinchandra Sundarji, on the South by the property of Ardeshir Burjorji Paymaster, on the East by the passage or Gowan, and on the West by the Ghodbundar Road.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said piece of land or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, sale, share, possession, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned Advocate for the Purchasers, at his Office in "Godavari Building" at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period, without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1937.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Advocate, High Court

6902.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

Wanted immediately an experienced Gujarati Graduate preferably with Science as Headmaster. Good prospects. Apply with full particulars stating pay to the Hon. Secretary, Sri Malak Itwari Gujarati A. V. M. School, Itwari, Nagpur City. (6906)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that YUSUFALI GULAMHUSEIN BANDUKWALA, the sole surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Tyebally Mahomedali Dalal, dated the 6th June, 1936, of Bombay Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

THAT any person or persons having any claim, right, title or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, exchange, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 36, Tamarind Lane, Tamarind House, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Abdul Reheman Street, commonly called Bungri Bazaar, without the Fort walls of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 3/9th square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under old No. 692, New No. 3153, old Survey Nos. 3248, 3253, New Survey Nos. 1944, 2086, 2088, 2093 of Pension and Tax Tenure Cadastral Survey No 579 of Mandvi Division and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 52 Street No. 225-227, Old, and New Street No. 203, and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Goolamally Bhaially, on or towards the South by the property of Mahomedally Lookmanji, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the West by Shaikh Abdul Reheman Street commonly called Bungry Bazaar.

Bombay dated this 25th day of September, 1937

GHULAMALI NOORANI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

6904.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PROPERTY AT MASJID LANE.

Under instruction from Messrs. Shroff and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Miya Valimahomed Haji Elahibux. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October, 1937 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

All that piece of Government land of Quit and Ground with building containing by admeasurement about 118 sq. yds. St. No. 95.

For conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff & Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJI COWASJEE & CO.

SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Sale Rooms, 123, Medows Street, Fort.

By order of the party concerned:—A small lot of old porcelain and pottery: Old English Blue and White plates, covered dishes, dishes, bowls, old Chinese teapots, turquoise and brown wine jars, large old Satsuma bowl, Persian wine decanter, etc.

Household furniture belonging to various parties:—3 artistically designed and well made cabinets suitable for big drawing rooms, 1 pair blackwood carved sofas, lady's writing desk, sideboards, dumbwaiters, round dining table, upholstered dining chairs, low chairs, teakwood bedsteads, dressing tables, hat stand, card table, small chest pattern safe, one electric Primaphone, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

DOUBLE TASK BEFORE PRESS WORKERS

(Continued From page 12)

the political party of the working class.

While I am on this subject, I must congratulate the two representatives of the trade unions in our Presidency for their courage in refusing to submit themselves to the dictation of the Congress Party in the Assembly and in upholding the dignity and independence of the working class at every stage of their work.

RELATION TO CONGRESS

Following then in the footsteps of the T.U.C. leaders in the Assembly, I recommend a policy of conditional and watchful co-operation with the Congress in all its efforts to promote our anti-Imperialist struggle and to serve the interests of the exploited masses and of the right of criticism of and uncompromising opposition to all its Fascist, pseudo-Imperialist, feudalistic or capitalistic tendencies and activities

This discussion on our relationship with Congress brings us back once again to the imperative necessity of building up our Trade Unions and our political leadership which must serve us as the corner stones of our economic and political destiny. Let us then rule out all cheap and easy devices of getting our rightful place under the sun and address ourselves the best methods of building up sky-high our own citadels amidst the currents and cross-currents of a distracted world.

He then referred to the low wages leading to bad housing, bad food and sickness and said:

I need not advance any more arguments to support your demand for a wage of Rs. 40 per month as settled by your All-India Conference at Lucknow. What you need to do to-day is to mobilise and vivify it and make it a burning issue at once.

Closely allied with the question of wages are your demands for limiting the hours of work, holiday, sickness and casuality leave, proper rates for over-time work and similar rights that are recognised in all progressive democratic countries and that are granted by Government, Municipalities and other public bodies in India.

Such are the demands that you should make on your employers and place in the forefront of your Charter of Rights. But you should not forget to formulate your demands before the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Government that are bound in all conscience to safeguard your rights.

Looking at the Press workers' movement in Europe, I was impressed with two or three facts that I must place before you. The compositors and machine-men are connected with the general public through the agency of newspaper vendors and booksellers. And while the middle class booksellers are not organically connected with the press workers in England and Ireland and work in close co-operation with press workers' unions. The amazing result of such solidarity was brought home to me in Dublin when the news-vendors refused to touch newspapers turned out with blacklegs' help during a prolonged newspaper press workers strike in 1933. In the result, the press-owners were compelled to eat the humble pie and come to terms with the press workers' unions.

Small victories might greet you but hard knocks and temporary set backs, sufferings and sacrifice might beset your path. With faith and courage, reinforced with discipline and unity, you will capture position after position till you and your comrades in the fields and the factories are masters in one sixth of the globe.

"STRATHNAVER" IN BOMBAY

Sir M. Gwyer And Lady M. Erskine Among Arrivals

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The special express P. and O. boat s.s. "Strathnaver" arrived in Bombay to-day with a full complement of passengers. Among those who arrived included Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice-designate of the Federal Court of India, Mr. J. Hennesay, the new Director of Public Information to the Government of India, Lady Marjorie Erskine (wife of the Governor of Madras), Sir Bertrand Glancy, Foreign and Political Secretary to the Government of India, Lady Glancy, Sir Abdul Quadir, Member, India Council, Sir Douglas Young, Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court, Justices J. H. Monroe, and F. W. Skemp of the Lahore High Court, the Bishop of Madras and Mr. G. L. Mehta, who attended the International Labour Conference as Employers' Adviser and Mrs. Mehta

"FREE FRONT BIAS"

Mr. J. Hennesay, the new Director of Public Information in an interview said "I am first and foremost a journalist and I have no political bias, prejudice or interests."

He added that he looked forward with great pleasure to his work in India, and hoped with the co-operation of brother journalists here to establish the most cordial relations with the Indian Press.

FEDERAL COURT'S FUNCTION.

Sir Maurice Gwyer declared that the function of the Federal Court, in the interim period before Federation was established, would be to hear appeals from the various High Courts on Constitutional issues.

The Federal Court would also have an original jurisdiction in legal disputes between one Province and another.

Sir Maurice, who was received by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, left for Simla to-night.

Auction Sales

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (MONDAY), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the corner of Medows Street and Hamam Street, Fort, of complete Household Furniture, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington portable typewriter, Remington typewriter No. 12 Godrej and other safes, Chesterfield sets etc.

Property of a European gentleman and others.

DR. J. S. NERURKER

His Contribution For Bombay's Health

To-day (Monday), proceeds on long leave prior to retirement one of the most capable and popular officers of the Bombay Municipality—Dewan Bahadur Dr. J. S. Nerurker, the Executive Health Officer.

He joined municipal service on 1st January 1903 as an Inspector of Health and rose to the positions of Superintendent of Vaccination, Municipal Analyst, Health Officer, First Grade and Deputy Executive Health Officer. He succeeded Dr. J. E. Sandilands, as the Executive Health Officer on 2nd August, 1929. He is the first Indian to be appointed to that important post

The high state of the efficiency in the conservancy, the decrease in the incidence of malaria small-pox and the absence of other epidemics in the City are in no small measure due to the energetic efforts of Dewan Bahadur Dr. Nerurker. He has also succeeded, to some extent, in bringing pressure upon the public by persuasion to observe the Rules of sanitation in their homes and in the streets. Above all, it is Dewan Bahadur Dr. Nerurker, who started a crusade against the manufacturers and sellers of adulterated food-stuffs, especially butter and ghee—which reform he was enabled to do on account of the Amendment of the Municipal Act.

Dr. Nerurker has also served the public in many other spheres of usefulness. He is the joint Honorary Secretary of the Social Hygiene Council of the Acworth Leper Home and of the Bombay Sanitary Institute. He is also Honorary Professor of Hygiene at the Gordhandas Soonderdas Medical College since its inception.

He was connected with the management of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali continuously for about 20 years and is now one of its Trustees. He is also one of the Founders and Trustees of the G. S. B. Foreign Education Society and is the President of the Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board for the last 10 years.

MR. NANDA FOR U. P.

To Help In Cawnpore Labour Dispute

POONA, Sept. 26

It is understood that Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant has requisitioned the services of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier, in connection with the Cawnpore Labour disputes.

Mr. Nanda left for Ahmedabad to-day from where he will proceed to Lucknow and after conferring with Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant he will go to Cawnpore.—A. P.

Asthma Germs Killed in 3 Minutes

Choking, gasping, wheezing Asthma and Bronchitis poison your system, ruin your health and weaken your heart. Mendaco, the prescription of an American physician, starts killing Asthma Germs in 3 minutes, purifies the blood and builds new vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful that it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to completely stop your Asthma in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist. The guarantee protects you.

ASTOUNDING FRENCH DISCOVERY!

RADIAURUM TREATMENT (Atomic Radium Gold Injections) positively cures Gonorrhoea and Syphilis from 2 to 4 days. Amazing, astounding, but nevertheless true. Has created a sensation among doctors. 100 p.c. better than 606, 914 arsenicals, mercurials, bismuth, vaccines or electric treatment. Speedy, rapid cure. No unpleasant reactions Laboratory proof of cure given. For this unique and exclusive French treatment consult free: CLINICAL DEPARTMENT, HERING & KENT, REAY HOUSE, 3rd Floor, Opp. Lloyd's Bank, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 24297.

NEW EMPIRE

Daily 4, 6-30, and 10 p.m.

SHE LOVED AS ALL WOMEN DREAM OF LOVING, BUT AS FEW DARE!

MAX SCHACH presents
ELISABETH
BERGNER
in
Dreaming Lips
with
RAYMOND MASSEY-ROMNEY BRENT
Produced and directed by PAUL CZINNER
A Trafalgar Film (Cert. A)

Also Showing
WALT DISNEY'S
1936 ACADEMY AWARD WINNER
COLOUR CARTOON
"COUNTRY COUSIN"

Plans Open. 'Phone 20236.

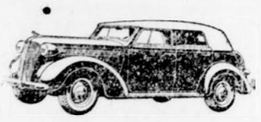
WELLINGTON

THREE SHOWS DAILY
3-30; 6-30; 10 p.m.
M.-G.-M. Thrilling Romance
"BETWEEN TWO WOMEN"
with
FRANCHOT TONE—VIRGINIA BRUCE—MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN

NEXT SATURDAY
THE PICTURE THE WHOLE BOMBAY'S WAITING FOR!
THE LAST AND THE BEST PICTURE OF
JEAN HARLOW
now presented to an expectant public
"SARATOGA"
GAY and THRILLING
production you will always cherish in memory!
TRULY EXCITING STORY—
SWIFT-PACED ACTION—
TENDER PATHOS—
JEAN HARLOW
as the daring daughter of a veteran of the tracks in her last and her best picture
"SARATOGA"
with
CLARK GABLE
LIONEL BARRYMORE
UNA MERKEL
WALTER PIDGEON
Plans already open—'Phone 22666.

RUNNING BEFORE CROWDED HOUSES
Harishchandra Art's Super Thriller!
"Doulat"
Starring:—
Ace of Stunts
CHANDRA RAO KADAM
with HARISHCHANDRARAO, MEHER SULTANA, USHA RANI, SHAH NAVAZ, etc.
Join the crowds at
THE GLOBE
TALKIES:—SANDHURST RD.
Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

THE DELUXE CONVERTIBLE SEDAN
with
BUILT-IN-TRUNK
(Serves the purpose of a closed as well as open car).



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4 door, 5 Pass.
CONVERTIBLE SEDANS.
CHRYSLER ROYAL SIX
4 door, 5 Pass.
CONVERTIBLE SEDANS.
DISTRIBUTORS:
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.,
534, Sandhurst Bridge, BOMBAY, 7.

THE EXCELSIOR
AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Ivor Novello's musical treat
"GLAMOROUS NIGHT"
with lovely
MARY ELLIS
singing at her best.

3rd WEEK
Huns'
PREMVEER
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
Daily at: 5-15, 8, 10-30.

TRY IT!
Listerine Tooth Paste cleans with remarkable speed—erases stains—removes all unsightly discolourations. Try a tube.
LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

IT'S FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY!
Minerva's Biggest Social Hit
KHAN BAHADUR
Directed by SOHRAB MODI
Starring:—
SOHRAB MODI AND LOVELY NASEEM
Now In Its
3rd CONTINUED WEEK
AT THE MINERVA TALKIES
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

A.M.

8-30 Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravchan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-45 Light Music. Basheer Qawwal. Noon.

12-0 "The Eastern Horizon".

P.M.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. Lunch Hour Music. 6-0 The VUB Trio. 6-15 Talk (Gujarati): "Thumbing the Books." By S. U. Shukla. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 Light Music. S. K. Joshi of Satara 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "Great moments of Wireless." No. 7. Miracles of seeing with sound. By John Sheppard. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Short Recital. By Joseph Schmidt. 9-45 Recitations. By Phoebe Vecqueray. 10-0 The Club Swing Band.

Delhi Programme

8-0 AIR Orchestra Shudh Todi. 8-10 Lachhi Ram. Bhajan. 8-50 The News (English). 9-0 The News (Hindustani). 9-10 Sur Bahar Solo Paraj. By Haider Hussain. 9-20 Anwar Bai of Amritsar.

12-30 A Selection of Indian Records. 1-30 "Tuneful Trifles." 6-0 Lachhi Ram. 6-30 Sarangi Recital. By Bundu Khan Saheb of Indore. 7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m.) 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Legends of Many Lands." Hindu Mythology—Its contemplative atmosphere. By Niaz Fatehpuri. 8-15 Lachhi Ram. 8-25 Afghani Nautch on Sarinda. 8-30 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. Classical and Light Music. 9-15 The News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 The News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Can these be prevented?" No. 6. Neurasthenia. By a Lady Doctor. 10-0 Anwar Bai of Amritsar. Classical and Light Music. 10-35 Sarangi Recital. By Bundu Khan Saheb of Indore.

Rain Interferes With Cricket

HINDU GYMKHANA DRAW WITH EUROPEANS

Victories For Bombay Colleges XI And Islam Gymkhana

The conditions for cricket were far from ideal on Sunday. It was very hot till a little before the tea interval, after which it became cloudy, while at 5-15 p.m., the play had to be abandoned due to rain.

At the Hindu Gymkhana, which was the centre of attraction, due to L. Amar Nath and D. D. Hindlekar's assisting the Hindus against the European Gymkhana, the match ended in a draw.

The visitors collected 176 runs, towards which Craik, Moss and Broadhurst contributed useful 32, 46 and 31 respectively.

Kopikar was Hindu Gymkhana's most successful bowler, having captured 7 wickets for 46 runs. His analysis was 12 overs, 2 maidens, 46 runs and 7 wickets.

It was cloudy when the Hindus went in to bat and soon L. Amar Nath, whom a big crowd had turned out to see, was coming in to bat in his usual fine style of leaving the pavilion. He could not do much to-day, owing to bad light being clean bowled by Murray at 14.

The Hindus had made 105 for 6 wickets, when the play had to be abandoned due to rain.

At the Parsi Gymkhana, the Combined Colleges, Bombay, had an easy victory over the home team by 6 wickets and 137 runs.

At the Islam Gymkhana, the home team accounted for the Bandra Gymkhana by 4 wickets and 49 runs.

The following are the scores:—

SCORES:—

EUROPEAN GYMKHANA.

Summerhayes 2, Muirhead 11, Craik 32, Moss 46, Broadhurst 31, Windle 12, Brady 2, Murray 5, Kinsey 13, Cummings 10, Bartley 0, Extras 12, Total 176.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Hindlekar 18, Mahajan 2, Kenny 7, L. Amar Nath 14, Chury 4, Dalvi (not out) 22, Wadker 17, Gurtu (not out) 12, Extras 6, Total 105 for 6 wickets.

SCORES:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

T. K. Contractor 0, Nariman 10, Dadyseth 1, Lawyer 0, H. N. Contractor 0, Kateli 8, Engineer 15, Kalapesi 5, H. Nariman 10, Mullah 6, Extras 2, Total 57.

BOMBAY COLLEGES COMBINED.

K Mehta 65, M. Khan 0, Printer 49, Wadia (not out) 25, Muradker (not out) 4, Prabu (not out) 44, Extras 7, Total 194 for 4 wickets.

SCORES:—

BANDRA GYMKHANA.

Gonsalves 18, Pereira 5, R. Fairman 2, Cohen 16, Sweeney 8, Richard 0, Mahadev 13, Ethogenus 11, Frenchman 2, Carvalho 3, D'Souza 0, Extras 3, Total 81.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Hakim, 63, Kadri 10, Heptulla 18, A. Peerbhoy 3, Lalljee 16, Surti (not out) 9, Khairaz 0, Extras 11, Total 130 for 6 wickets.

Budge Beats Von Cramm

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25.

In the Pacific South-West Tennis Championships finals, Budge beat Von Cramm 2/6, 7/5, 6/4, 7/5.

In Quarter final, Hughes and Hare beat Budge and Mako 4/6, 6/4, 6/1, 7/5.—Reuter.

PATNA STRIKE CALLED OFF

Sequel To Finance Minister's Assurance To Drivers' Deputation

PATNA, Sept. 26.

On the assurance of the Finance Minister on whom a deputation of the strikers and leaders waited the ekka and hackney coach drivers' strike was called off this morning.—United Press

EARLIER.

The city of Patna was taken by surprise by a lightning strike of the Ekka and hackney coach drivers this morning as a protest against high license fee and alleged bad treatment by the police and veterinary officers.

MINISTER'S ASSURANCE

The news of the strike spread when processions of the Ekka drivers began to parade the principal streets carrying red flags and shouting labour slogans. They marched straight to the residence of the Finance Minister and sought an interview which they immediately got.

They placed before the Minister all their grievances, to which the latter assured them his best attention. Just and legitimate rights, he told them, of the Ekka drivers will be safeguarded by the Government.

In the meanwhile the whole city has been put to great inconvenience as there is not a single conveyance plying anywhere. Those who are arriving by rail are finding it extremely difficult to reach their destinations.—United Press.

WRESTLING MATCHES GALORE

European Party, To Arrive Shortly, Will Meet Indians

CALCUTTA: (By Mail)

An exhibition of wrestling on an unprecedented scale will be staged in various parts of India during the coming cold weather. This together with the visit of Lord Tennyson's cricket team, Corinthian footballers and Tilden's tennis team, is calculated to stir the enthusiasm of the sports-loving public in a manner seldom done before.

The promoters of these contests (who, by the way, have nothing to do with the promoters of similar events in the past) are doing their best to bring together the leading exponents of wrestling of Europe and other countries as well as India, which has the reputation of being the home of wrestling.

PARTY OF WRESTLERS

Arrangements have already been made with twenty-five leading wrestlers of Europe and other countries to visit India. Ten of the European wrestlers will be on their way shortly, being due to arrive in Bombay by the "Conte Verde" on October 19. The party will consist of Ton Draghiceana, Constantin Bilciu, Jeji Goldstein, Zeimes Gheorghe, Stanciu Constantin, Cosim Memet (Roumanians); Koroskenyi Elemer, Jon Stresnik, Pancha, Lossef (Czechoslovakians); and Allred Bellgant (German).

The Indian wrestlers with whom negotiations have been completed are Hanuman Singh, Rajbir Singh, Jagdeo Dubai, Adalath Palwan, Mangal Singh Jat, Puran Jat, Bular Jat, Donsraj Birahmon, Lamhu Jat, Chiranji Delhiwala and Bansi Singh.

Negotiations are proceeding with Gama (the Champion), Imam Bux and Hamida.

The exhibition will commence on October 23 in Bombay when the Stadium to accommodate 20,000 people is under construction.—A. P.

New Women's Swimming Record

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Fro Ragnhild Hveger (Denmark) broke the women's swimming world record for 150 yards backstroke in one minute and 49 4/5 seconds. The previous record was held by Miss Alice Bridges (America) one minute and 50 8/10 seconds.—Reuter.

UJJAIN JOONA MILLS STRIKE

A Selfless Worker Exiled

(From A Correspondent.)

UJJAIN, (By Mail.)

The workers of the Joona Mills, the oldest of the Mills of Ujjain, are on strike. The strike is due to the non-acceptance of the demands of the workers by the Millowners though about 40 days have passed without any help from the public, the strike is going on very peacefully and that is due to the commendable work of two selfless workers, Comrade Juggan Khan and Dr. Chaubey, the workers appear to be adamant in their demands.

In connection with the strike on the 21st Comrade Juggan Khan was ordered to leave the State within 24 hours. On the 22nd there was a general strike of all the mills and he was taken in a procession of about ten thousand people from Nakas—named Juggan Khan Chowk after him—after a big meeting in which Dr. Chaubey addressed. The procession came to the station after passing through the city and arranging so many meetings. Swami Ramanand has been given the charge of Juggan Khan.

STUDENTS' DEMANDS TURNED DOWN

LAHORE, Sept. 25.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Dayanand Ayurvedic College held yesterday the situation arising out of the strike of the students was considered.

The Committee turned down the demand of the students for the removal of the Principal, but agreed to investigate the other complaints by a sub-committee consisting of 3 members. The Committee decided to intimate to the guardians of students that unless their wards attended the College on the 2nd October their names would be removed from the rolls of the College.

Five students considered to be ring-leaders of the strike have been rusticated for misbehaviour.

The resignations of four Pandits (professors), of the College were accepted. The resignation of Dr. Asa Anand Vice-Principal, has been kept pending.—United Press.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 8, 1993
Muslim: Rajab 21, 1356
Parsi, Farvardin 22, 1307
Hightide: 4-58 16-47
Lowtide: 11-18 6-5.
Sunrise: 6h. 28m.
Sunset: 6h. 32m.

CITIZENS MEETING AT CHOWPATTY.

Under the auspices of Bombay Citizens Committee a public meeting will be held on Chowpatty today Monday at 6-30 p.m. to protest against the remarks of Sardar to Bombay and to popularise the idea of democratizing the Congress.

Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside. Loud Speakers have been installed.

"F" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Joint Hon. Secretary of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

30th September is the last day by which all Congress enrolment will close. Those who have not yet enrolled themselves as primary members are requested to do so before that date. Those who have Congress membership books of the Committee are requested to return on the same day. Books will be received at the Committee's office, Wahidina Mansion, Parel Poibavdi, till 6 p.m. (S.T.) on 3rd October. Books received after 6 p.m. (S.T.) on 3rd October will be disqualified. Workers are requested to note this fact.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN BHULESHWAR.

Under the auspices of Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Durgadevi Temple, Kumbharwada. Sjt. Yashwant Parulekar will preside and Messrs. Manilal Sheth, Sundardas Morarji, Rajaram Pandit, Bhanushanker Yagnik, Bhagwandas Kapadia, Suppa Madhav, Master Bilaye, will address the public.

GANDHI JAYANTI UTSAV.

Rashtriya Mazdoor Sevasadan celebrates Gandhi Jayanti from Monday September 27 to Sunday, October 3. On Monday Mr. S. K. Patil speaks on "Provincial Autonomy and the Workers." The Hind Vijaya Tarun Mela also gives a performance.

KHADI SHOPS TO REMAIN OPEN

The certified Khadi Bhandars in Bombay usually remain closed on Mondays by way of weekly holiday.

They will, however, remain open to-day (Monday the 27th Sept.) on account of the Gandhi Jayanti Celebrations.

ASCENSION OF PROPHET MOHAMMAD

In celebration of the ascension of Prophet Mohammad a public meeting will be held in the Anjuman Islam Hall, Hornby Road, Fort, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Sunday, Oct. 3 when Mr. Osman Sobani will preside. Special arrangements have been made for women.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Private Motor Drivers' Union, Mr. Yusuf Meherally will deliver a lecture to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the office of the Congress Socialist Party, at Dadabhai Manzil, Vithalbhai Patel Road.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Love in a Bungalow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at usual time.
EXCELSIOR—"Glamorous Night." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Doulat". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Capt. Kirtikumar". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sadhvi Mirabai". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"The Thief of Bagdad". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Premveer". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Khan Bahadur". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Dreaming Lips". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Gangavataran". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Follow the Fleet". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Robber Barons". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Savitri". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Between Two Women". Daily at usual time.
WEST END—"Anath Ashram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

USE KHADI

Some Thought-Provoking Figures

Mr. Purshottam Kanji writes:—

	Crores
Number of unemployed persons in the whole world (excepting India) according to League of Nations	3
Number of unemployed persons in India alone, about	4 to 5
Population of India	37 Lakhs
Number of persons employed in mills, Rys., shipping, mining, and other industries, i.e. a little over 1 p.c.	44

The past war period brought in a great move towards industrialisation and many industries have been built up in India during the last 30 years.

The Bombay Presidency in particular is more developed industrially than any other Province in India.

In spite of this, out of total population of about 2 Crores. 1 crore and 32 lakhs, i.e. 65.9 per cent. people in the Bombay Presidency depend upon agriculture as their only source of livelihood. India depends upon foreign countries to the extent of 25 per cent. in regard to her total requirements of cloth.

If all requirements of cloth are to be satisfied in India by the mill Industry, it will not absorb more than 9 lakhs of workers.

	Crores
Capital invested in Mills in the Presidency	25 Lakhs
Number of hands employed in these Mills	2½
Capital invested by the A.I.S.A.	25
Number of Spinners and weavers	1

We are not opposed to the industrialisation as such. But the problem of finding work for the crores of our unemployed is to be faced and we do not find a better substitute than the Charkha.

That is why we always insist on your buying Khadi.

Buy Khadi Hundis and insure the spinners.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

The Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the League's Head Office, Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon.

LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

An informal meeting will be held to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. at Alice Building, Hornby Road under the presidentship of Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Kt.

THE LATE SHRIPATLAL GORDHANDAS.

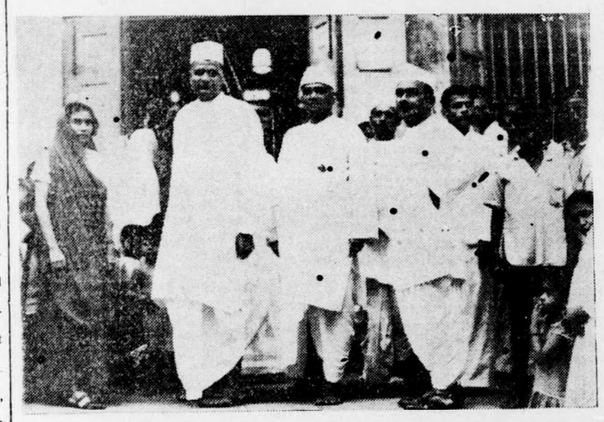
We regret to announce the death of Mr Shripatlal Gordhandas a prominent Share and Stock broker of the City as well as Pearl broker. He was also closely connected with Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., Ltd., for a period of over twenty-five years. He was also having his Office at Ahmedabad enjoying the confidence of leading lights of the city.

He belonged to the Vaimik Kayastha community and held a very high position in his community

He leaves behind him his only son Shriman and daughter Kusum, to mourn his death

Uthamana ceremony will take place to-day Monday at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at his residence Gordhan Building near Madhavashram.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN BOMBAY



Seth Jamnalal Bajaj (second from left) performed the opening ceremony on Saturday evening of the Khadi, Gramodyoga and Swadeshi articles' exhibition at the Congress House, Bombay Mrs. Perin Captain, the Chief Organizer of the Exhibition is seen to the left of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Yeshwant Kumar

The Publicity Secretary of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, writes:—

The following is to-day's programme of the Khadi and Swadeshi Exhibition. The Exhibition will remain open from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. Ballad singing and Mimicries by Prof. Keshavrao Bhobe alias Yeshwant Kumar—9 p.m. to 11 p.m. National Gramophone Coy. will broadcast the records of popular singers. Band of Maharashtra Seva Mandal will be in attendance. Gandhi Seva Sena Sevikas will be in charge.

Send-Off To Mr. M. R. Jayakar

Several prominent Institutions in Bombay intend to give a hearty send-off to Mr. M. R. Jayaker who is leaving Bombay to-day to join his duties as Judge of Federal Court.

Members desirous of attending are requested to be present at the Bombay Central Station at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

SOCIAL WORKERS' SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Social Workers' Society a Lecture will be delivered by Miss Kapila Khandwala, on "My Impression in China and Japan," to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, 6 Ravelin Street, Fort.

Prof. Correia Afonso, will preside.

ADVOCATE CHINIWALLA'S LECTURE

The 15th lecture of a series of lectures on the teachings of the Zoroastrian religion explaining the mystic and literary sides explained in the series of books called "Nikiz-e-Vehdeen" (Vol. II) will be given by Mr. Jehangir S. Chiniwalla, Advocate, in the Parsi Vegetarian and Temperance Society Hall, Dadysett House, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SYMPHONY ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY

The Bombay Symphony Orchestrial Society are holding their eleventh concert on Tuesday, the 5th October at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, at 6-30 p.m. under the direction of Mons. Jules Craen with Mr. Mehlli Mehta as leader The programme which is a very varied and interesting one consists of the Overture from "Fidelio" (Beethoven), Mozart's "Symphony in E. Flat" Three Extracts from Water Music (Handel), Ravel's "Pavane pour une Infante Defunte", "Shepherd's Hey" by Percy Grainger. Two Elegiac Melodies by Grieg and Mendelssohn's 'Wedding March.' In addition to the above there will be two violincello solos, Faure's "Elegy" and Saint-Saens "Allegro Appassionato" by the well-known cellist Egidio Verga.
will start afresh.

Prize For Essay On Local Bodies

Essays are invited by the Local Self-Government Institute on the financial resources of local bodies under Provincial Autonomy. Competitors are expected to study in details the financial resources of local bodies in different provinces and make practical suggestions for providing adequate sources of revenue for them. A prize of Rs. 75 will be awarded to the best essay. The sole judge to appraise the essay will be Mr. Chunilal D. Barfivala, M.A., LL.B., editor of the quarterly journal of the Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay. No prize may be awarded if an essay of sufficient merit is not received, or the prize may be divided amongst two or more competitors. The Institute reserves to itself the right to publish any of the essays received or part thereof

Essays should be sent before the 1st January, 1938, to Mr. S. S. Naik, the Hon. Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Mumbai Gurjar Brahmins Ghoryanshi Jnati

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above community was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Laxmishanker Deoshanker Trivedi, when the following office-bearers were elected:

President: Mr. Laxmishanker Deoshanker Trivedi; Vice-Presidents: Mr. Vasantram Jamietram Vakeel and Dr. Dharmasinh Ghelaram Vyas; Treasurers: Messrs Vasantray Narbheram Pandya and Prabhashanker Ramchandra Bhatt; Hon. Secretaries: Messrs Ratilal Parvatishanker Jani, Ambalal Jagjivan Trivedi and Dhirajlal Keshavram Bhatt; Auditor: Mr. Ganpatishanker Naranji Desai. The meeting passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. Manishanker Trivedi, ex-Secretary of the community.

MALARIA MOSQUITOS IN CITY

List of places in Bombay City where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria carrying mosquito was detected breeding during the week ending September 18, 1937.

Bazar Gate Street Nos. 167-169, Ditch on terrace.

Shepherd Road Nos. 17-19. Rain water on top of water closet block.

Victoria Gardens Road, J. J. Hospital compound. Catch pit.

"G" WARD CONGRESS MEMBERSHIP BOOKS

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the "G" Ward Congress suggests:—

Those members who have taken the membership books for enrolling Congress members of this ward are requested to send their books along with money on and before 30th September, 1937. Only the members enrolled before 30th September and whose membership fee has been received will be entitled to take part in the coming Congress delegate elections.

HINDI READING ROOM

The Joint Secretaries of the "Satrasta Hindi Pustakalaya Samiti write:—

"The Samiti, established only a month and half ago has, in the best interests of Bombay City public in general and of Jacob Circle in particular opened one public library in Samadhan Building, Jacob Circle, Bombay, No. 2, which will keep almost all Hindi, Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi English papers, etc., for their benefit. The inauguration ceremony takes place today (Monday).

The reading hours will be 7 to 10 a.m. and 4-30 to 9 p.m. (S.T.).

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18-ct. Solid Gold ..... Rs. 80

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1937

RAILWAY INDIANISATION

The Council of State adopted last week the official resolution recommending that the Government of India should consider the Report of the Railway Inquiry Committee "in the light of discussions in this Council," all important amendments being either thrown out or withdrawn. This was due principally to the official domination of the House to the studiously conciliatory tone adopted for the time being by Government's representatives in view of the nation-wide opposition to the many reactionary proposals of the committee, to the vague assurances that, despite the recommendations to the contrary, Government would proceed with the policy of Indianisation, and to the vaguer assurance that the entire Report would be considered by Government "in the light of discussions in the Council." We shall wait and see how these assurances will be interpreted by Government and whether or not they will go the way of numerous assurances solemnly given by Government in the past and later quietly misinterpreted or ignored or violated.

Racial Favouritism

Some of the worst recommendations of the Committee are that Europeans must be appointed to certain posts as a matter of course. But Sir Guthrie Russell assured the House that recruitment from abroad would be made abroad only when necessary and even then not on racial grounds. In practice this will only mean that when Government appoint Europeans they will invariably plead necessity of some kind. When have they admitted racial favouritism, though this is conspicuous to any impartial observer in respect of higher appointments in almost every department? Even in their latest assurance they have carefully provided a convenient loophole therein. Government had a double responsibility, said Sir Guthrie, not merely to Indianise the services but also "to ensure that railways are run efficiently and economically." Here is a gratuitous assumption that Indianisation reduces efficiency and is, in the long run, false economy. Such reasoning will no longer succeed in throwing dust into the eyes of the people and blinding them to realities. Experience has consistently shown that Indianisation, wherever resorted to, has increased efficiency and decreased cost. And what could be more natural? It is an insult to Indians to suggest that the Railway Board is now wholly Europeanised under necessity as no Indian could be found fit to be on it. The truth is nearer the public view that the whole Board can be Indianised at once or in less than three years, with considerable advantage to the country from every point of view. It is down-right racial favouritism to transfer the portfolio, as proposed, from an Indian to a European. Even with regard to the "subordinate supervisory staff in railway workshops." Sir Guthrie said that it required strengthening but "it was the considered opinion of the Railway Board that sufficient material for doing this did not at present exist in India." We can quite believe that this is the considered opinion of the entirely Europeanised Board. But that view is itself a vote of censure on the higher officers who have proved themselves incapable of training Indians in sufficient numbers for even subordinate supervisory staff.

Bolstering Up British Vested Interests

The logical conclusion of the Indianisation of railways is their complete nationalisation, by doing away entirely with company management wherever it exists. In a series of ten articles in our columns on this subject "A Student of Railway History" has proved to the hilt, by extensively quoting expert and official views, that State management of railways is the best policy from every point of view. But the Wedgwood Committee is against taking over any company-managed railway till 1945. A convenient step to complete nationalisation of railways is to bring them more and more under the control of the legislature. But the new Constitution seeks to reduce even the small existing control by the legislature. Europeanising the Railway Board, the transfer of the Railway portfolio to a European, the appointment of an all-European Inquiry Committee are all parts of the same plan to bolster up vested British interests against the claims of nationalism. But how long can nationalism be checkmated?

Japan's Reply

The refusal of the Japanese Government to join the Far Eastern Advisory Committee of the League of Nations is quite natural, seeing that this Committee has been invited to investigate charges against Japan of violation of the provisions of the League Covenant. Participation by Japan in the deliberations of the Committee would lay her open to a verdict against herself with her own full concurrence, whereas, if she non-participates, the verdict can only be delivered "ex-parte"—for which she may not care at all. Further, Japan is no longer a member of the League and she cannot be affected by an adverse verdict against her. And, she knows fully well that any talk of the League as a whole or any group of Western Powers resorting to economic or other sanctions against her is just moonshine. Hence, she knows that she can snap her fingers at the League without the least hesitation.

Apart from this aspect of the question, however, the wording of the reply of the Japanese Government is truly characteristic of the hypocritical pose of innocence which it has been maintaining in all their relations with China. It is always China who is the aggressor and never the poor, innocent, and much-maligned Japan. Japan has the peacefullest and most honourable intentions towards China. She wants the co-operation of China for the preservation of peace in the Far East—but the cussedness of the China prevents her from offering that co-operation. And so Japan is regretfully compelled to secure that co-operation from China—even at the point of the bayonet! It is unfortunate that the world is unable to appreciate the truly benevolent intentions of Japan and the importance of her sacred mission in the Far East. Instead of showering praises on her for her utterly altruistic motives and her drastic but necessary measures against recalcitrant China, the world is pouring curses on her and calling for a world-wide boycott of her! What a tragedy indeed! What inexcusable perversity!

Hindu-Muslim Unity

Mr. Syud Hussain, who arrived in Bombay on Sunday after seventeen years' stay abroad, is as sturdy a nationalist as he ever was in India, when he threw himself heart and soul into the Home Rule movement two decades ago. His study of world politics leads him to the conviction that India has made considerable progress during this period and that her independence is now only a matter of time. But he gives a timely warning to all concerned when he says that independence will be a "hollow mockery" unless it is based on complete Hindu-Muslim unity "not merely for window-dressing purposes but as the only guarantee of achieving progressive national strength." Realising to what extent bigotry and fanaticism stand in the way of such unity, he rightly remarks that free and strong India will need to be also enlightened India "in which there should be no room for fools or fanatics on one side or the other". Signs are not wanting, however, to show that political enlightenment among the masses is fast exorcising fanaticism and bigotry and that the triumph of nationalism is, as Mr. Syud Hussain says, only a question of time.

Mr. Syud Hussain is indisputably right when he insists that if Indian statesmanship does not realise the supreme importance of Hindu-Muslim unity, political independence when it comes, would be a hollow mockery. We of the present generation who are striving to win independence cannot pay too high a price for a perfect Hindu-Mus im understanding and the duty of the leaders of both the communities in bringing about such an understanding is as urgent as it is paramount, and there is no single leader who can perform this duty with greater assurance of success than Mahatma Gandhi. We trust Mahatma Gandhi will address himself soon to this great task.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY

Wedgwood Report Must Be Opposed

(By A Student of Railway History.)

XI.

A Railway Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir Ralph L. Wedgwood, Chief General Manager of the London and North-Eastern Railway, was appointed in October 1936, to suggest the Government measures for securing improvement in the net revenues of the Indian State-owned Railways. As usual, Indians were deliberately excluded from it.

Its Report was out at the end of June 1937. It has chosen to discuss matters concerning Indian Railway Policy which were never referred to it; and has come forward with certain recommendations which are both harmful and insulting to India. The recommendations which is most mischievous and calculated to inflict the greatest injury on India is the one dealing with the extension of the leases of the British Companies managing State-owned Railways, under false excuses.

Being thus deprived of the traditional argument of the alleged greater economy and efficiency of Company Management, the Wedgwood Committee urges the extension of the leases on the ground that the newly constituted Federal Railway Authority will be incapable of taking of the administration of the Railways of the Companies whose leases will expire in some years after the Authority comes into existence. In its anxiety to secure an extension of the lease of life of Company Management which was damned by the Ackworth Committee, the Wedgwood Committee assumes that the Federal Railway Authority will be composed of incompetent persons who cannot administer the Railways which the Government of India may take up under direct State Management.

The Committee is so doubtful of this recommendation being approved by the Indian Legislative Assembly, that it urges, and repeatedly urges, the Government of India to take immediate action on it.

And to support this monstrous plea, it says that if the leases of the Companies are immediately extended and the Companies assured of further existence till at least 1945, they will be able to do their work satisfactorily. A great discovery this! When the Companies which have been in existence for much longer periods than the seven years recommended, have never worked satisfactorily, and were declared incapable of working satisfactorily, by the Majority of the Ackworth Committee, how will they succeed in seven years? The supposition is absurd on the very face of it.

The all-British Committee also wants the Federal Railway Board to divest itself of the administration of some of the State Railway, and hand them over again to Companies for Management.

A Continuing Drain

The Indian nation has paid, and is still paying dearly, for the State Railways. Therefore, only the Indian nation has the right to decide whether the leases of the Companies which still manage some of the State Railways should be extended or not. The Indian nation has given its emphatic verdict in favour of State Management more than once, through its accredited representatives in the Indian Legislative Assembly. And it is sure to repeat that verdict this time also.

The packed all-British Committee cunningly insinuates that the Federal Authority may find the burden too heavy and transfer even some of the existing State-Managed Railways to Companies for management. It conveniently forget that the Federal Railway Authority is only the servant of the Indian nation, and as such bound to carry out the policy laid down by the nation. Wedgwood Committee recommends perpetuation of Railway "drain" to England, and even increase of it, later on.

In 1881, one of the highest English officials of the Government of India (the Accountant-General) denounced the profits taken out of India by the British Companies managing the Indian State-owned Railways as a "drain," and urged Government to stop it, by keeping all State Railways under direct State Management. Sixty years have passed since then, but the "drain" has been allowed to con-

(Continued on page 8—Col 6.)

IDEALS OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

Some Posers For Mr. Jinnah

(By M. I. Baig).

In replying to the address presented to him at Simla, Mr. Jinnah has explained his ideals and attitude towards the Congress. Some of the statements made by him are worthy of careful consideration. He insists on the solution of the problem of minorities before entering upon the struggle for the attainment of "the distant ideal to mould the whole of India into one politically". He is pleading not only for the Muslim community, but also all the minorities including the Sikhs and Harijans.

If he means what he says, as surely he does, his argument that the majority community—the caste Hindus—should first come to terms with all the minorities before fighting for political emancipation, leads to the logical conclusion that India must, for a time which cannot be fixed, remain a country of communities, each one distinguished by its separate culture, traditions, language, social life and religious outlook. To accomplish the ideal, it will be necessary to give statutory guarantees to each minority community.

Will Mr. Jinnah Answer?

This naturally raises some very difficult questions: first of all, will all the minority communities arrive at a settlement amongst themselves? The majority community may quite diplomatically ask Mr. Jinnah to undertake and accomplish the almost impossible task of securing complete unanimity or at least maximum measure of agreement amongst the minorities themselves as regards, representation in legislatures, Services, and electorates. That the attempts once made in this direction by the All Parties Conference have failed in the past is too well known to be repeated.

All the arguments put forward by the leader of the Muslim League support the contention that no scheme of political construction or Self-Government has a chance unless and until it is broad-based on communalism. It is his firm conviction that communalism will or must be the soul and spirit of not only Swaraj but also of the fight for it. He refuses to have truck with the Congress so long as the latter will not accept his terms.

A Few Facts

In the meantime, however, the Congress has taken over the Government of seven out of eleven provinces, and the body of men elected on the League ticket are sitting to-day on Opposition benches in the legislatures of these provinces. And they are there for no other reason save this that the Congress refuses to alter its attitude towards the Communal Award. Upto now they have sat in opposition but have not opposed any Bill, resolution or scheme dealing with major issues, which any of the Congress Governments in the seven provinces have introduced into legislatures, and have had no cause for complaint on account of any act of tyranny or oppression on the part of the Congress Government.

Cry Of "Islam In Danger"

Besides the Congress and the League, there are numerous other political bodies in India. In his Simla speech Mr. Jinnah does not refer to them at all, nor does he define the policy of the League towards them. In the Punjab, Sindh and Bengal, which are predominently Muslim provinces, the Cabinets have been formed by members of different political parties. This association on non-communal and non-religious basis has not been objected to by the Muslim League. It has not led to the creation of any bogey.

How is it, then, that only in those provinces where the Congress has assumed office, the Muslim League is raising the cry of Islam and Muslims being in danger? Mr. Jinnah has not demanded any assurance or guarantee from the parties now ruling in the Punjab, Sindh and Bengal.

If it is because the Muslims are a majority community in those provinces he will in fairness concede that the Hindus of those provinces as represented by the Congress are not only entitled to oppose, and are justified in opposing those Governments, but they might as well insist upon guarantees for the protection of their religion, culture and separate political existence.

The stock argument advanced from time to time by the League is that it is a political ruse employed by the majority community that communalism is a great obstacle in the way of the free growth of nationalism. The Hindus lose nothing by declining to take up a communal stand, and they will gain a lot if they can succeed in deceiving Muslims and other minorities into renouncing the communal spirit.

Mr. Jinnah's "Realities"

What is, therefore expected of the Congress is obvious enough to understand. It must guarantee full fundamental rights of citizenship to all minority communities. What is curious is that although the Congress has by its resolutions done so, the minorities or at least the Muslim League is not prepared to trust the Congress.

Mr. Jinnah talks of freedom, independence, patriotism, nationalism and self-respect; but offers co-operation to the Congress for the practical attainment of these ideals on two express conditions. First, the minority problem must be solved, and, secondly, the Congress must wait until he and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai have made their respective

(Continued on page 10 Col 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BENGAL PRISON SCANDAL

The British public and the press which profess to be shocked at the extent of repression of non-Nazi or non-Fascist citizens going on in Germany and Italy respectively cannot be fully aware of the record of repression which has been proceeding under British aegis in Bengal. Disclosures made recently by the Home Minister have shown that there are still over 21,000 youths and others who have been placed under restraint of one kind or other, those interned in jails or detention camps numbering several thousands, those interned in their homes number 1302. A large number of prisoners are in solitary confinement and it is on record that some of these latter got unhinged in mind and committed suicide. A recent statement issued by the Bengal Civil Liberties Union gives a staggering list of detenues who had developed insanity. The following typical instance cited in the statement must shock every reader be he Indian of non-Indian: "A boy named Nripen has been recently brought back from the Andaman Cellular Jail. The boy was brought at the interview window (at the Alipore Central Jail) and his mother rushed to the boy, made many an anxious query but the boy looked totally blank, uttered not a single word and seemed quite unconcerned and unconscious of what was happening around him. All lamentations of other disappointed mothers who were refused interviews sank in the bewailings of the mother of this boy." If incidents of this type had occurred in Great Britain and come to the notice of the public a shiver of horror would have run through the country and the tenure of office of the Government responsible for the tolerance of such inhumanities would not be worth a day. But India is not a free country and has to put with such spectacles silently. The Huq Ministry which got into office by lip-deep professions of profound sympathy for the political prisoners in their sufferings, is tolerating the scandal in a most scandalous manner. The public of Bengal must see to it that the scandal is ended without further delay.

CENSORSHIP

Since its accession to power the Congress Ministry in Bombay has lifted the ban on a number of books which had been proscribed by previous Governments. This redounds to its credit. We understand, however, that there are a number of other books, quite unobjectionable in character, still remaining on the "index expurgatorius" of Government which require to be freed from the ban. There are, for example Dr. Sunderland's "India in Bondage, Mr. Reginald Reynold's "The White Sahibs in India," Mr. C. L. R. Jame's "World Revolution" and Mr. George Podmore's "Africa and World Peace," still on the proscribed list. We have from a communication from the author of the last work, published in "The New Statesman and Nation" that the Government of Bombay had seized and confiscated not long ago a number of copies of the work from a local firm of booksellers. As these books have been published in Great Britain and are free to circulate there, there can be no legitimate excuse for any ban on them in this country. It may be that the ban on some or all of these books was prompted, in the first instance, by the Government of India. Even then, if the Congress Ministry is satisfied that there is nothing in these publications that Indians should not read, the ban on them must go, so far the Bombay Presidency is concerned. The ban, was imposed by previous Governments to prevent refreshing and thought-provoking literature from free circulation among the educated classes. A Congress Ministry cannot continue to be a party to such harmful devices.

ANTI-VENEREAL CAMPAIGN

We published some days ago an article on "The Retrenchment in Medical Department," in which the writer made various valuable suggestions on the subject. We also published last Saturday a contribution from Dr. S. B. Gadgil replying to criticism made against the Venereal Specialist attached to the J. J. Hospital. While we have no desire to enter into the controversy, we cannot help pointing out that the suggestion made by "A Medical Man" to abolish the post of the Specialist altogether appears to us to be too sweeping. We would, indeed, wish that more sustained and vigorous efforts were made by Government to stamp out this social scourge about the incidence of which some staggering revelations were made recently by Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah. While in the west, the Government and public bodies are doing everything in their power to combat this evil, we in India have scarcely awakened to our responsibilities in this matter. Again, while we are as opposed as anybody else to the encroachment of the I.M.S. in our civil institutions we feel that, in this particular instance, the remedy of abolishing the post only because its present incumbent happens to be an I.M.S. man, would be worse than the disease. Lt.-Col. Shah's removal would be depriving the Hospital of the services of an experienced Venereologist, who has done much not only to put the Department on an efficient basis, but also to rouse the public conscience against this menace to public health. Instead of there being any scope for retrenchment in this field, we feel that the present efforts must be intensified by organising a regular Anti-Venereal Campaign throughout the Presidency.

SCANDALOUS.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber has echoed the feeling in the country in protesting against the Government of India's proposal to appoint a non-Indian as Economic adviser. There is something very intriguing about the appointment. The Commerce Secretary admitted in the Council of State that the post was not advertised, but was straightway offered to a non-Indian. And he added insult to injury by adding that Government were "well aware of all leading Indian economists who could have any claim to fill the post," clearly implying thereby that none of them, according to them, was fit for the post. It is certainly true that no Indian economist of any reputation would be so accommodating to Government as to sacrifice Indian interests for the benefit of Britain. Yet, if justice is to be done, it is essential that, as the Indian Merchants' Chamber remarks, for such an important and responsible post an Indian should be appointed who possesses full knowledge of the country's conditions and requirements. That, however, does not seem to suit a Government who think first and foremost of British requirements.

"Since the Italian conquest of Abyssinia," says Bori Bunder, "many improvements have taken place in the country."

The landscape, we understand, has been considerably brightened by many huge portraits of Il Duce.

* * *

In recent years, we read, the number of breach of promise cases has been increasing in Britain.

Breach of promise, indeed, is historically confirmed as the special characteristic of Britain's Imperial policy.

* * *

Writing about the Hitler-Mussolini meeting, Signor Gayda says:—

"No military alliances will be drafted or signed, nor will the base be laid for any dark plot against the peace of Europe."

Perhaps no *new* plot is needed—for, thanks to Il Duce and Fuhrer, the peace of Europe is already non-existent.

* * *

In the course of a message to the All-India Palestine Conference, Mr. M. A. Jinnah hoped "that the Muslims of Bengal would stand by the Muslim League in its policy and programme which is in the best interests not only of Muslims but also of the country as a whole."

Now, you might suspect that in a momentary lapse of absent-mindedness the Muslim League Dictator has sent the wrong message to the right conference. Again, you might recall the incident when some months ago the U. P. Muslim League published a statement on behalf of Mr. Jinnah which the latter disowned.

But no such "accident" seems to have occured this time. For after commending the programme and policy of his party to Bengal Muslims Mr. Jinnah "felt sure that they would also stand solidly by the Arabs in Palestine."

But how can the Bengal Muslims follow both his instructions if the Muslim League itself does not stand by the Arabs of Palestine?

* * *

A Joint Anglo-French Note suggesting that the British, French and Italian Governments should start conversations for the general settlement of the Spanish situation, will shortly be handed to the Italian Government, according to authoritative French circles.

The Italian Government might well reply that they have anticipated the move, being already busy in "the general settlement of the Spanish situation."

* * *

Two thousand four-hundred and seventy orders were passed by Government till August 12 imposing various degrees of restraints under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1930, said the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin, replying to a question in the Bengal Assembly.

The present Bengal Ministry, however, do not in any way regard that as an unbeatable record.

* * *

Reviewing the Scout movement in India in a letter to the Bombay Governor, Lord Linlithgow commends "very close, very loyal and very friendly contact with the Imperial Headquarters."

Those at the Imperial Headquarters, on the other hand, may have their doubt whether people unacquainted with honour are capable of such an omnibus contact.

* * *

In every country in the world, says the Viceroy, the Scout Movement is "essentially national."

But, then, so is the Government in every country.

India, in both cases, is perhaps intended to prove the rule.

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Slips That Pass. . . .

"King Farouk has refused an offer of a *crowd* to be provided by public subscription, suggesting that the offer be postponed until a later date when the economic situation has improved."

—"Times of India."

"But how do you manage to get rid of unwelcome visitors?" asked Jones, during a visit to his old friend Brown.

"Nothing is more simple, my dear fellow. When my wife thinks people have wasted enough of my time she sends the maid to tell me I am wanted on the 'phone, and it works admirably."

At that moment there was a knock on the door, and the maid entered.

"You are wanted on the 'phone, sir", she said.

Nazi-Fascist Pact In Mediterranean?

Dictators Discuss Spanish Problem: Geneva Hopes For Peace In Europe

GENEVA, September 25.

An atmosphere of hopeful expectancy prevails in Geneva in regard to the outcome of the Hitler-Mussolini talks.

Geneva Expectations

And whatever secret agreements may be reached, it is believed that some important gesture towards international peace is likely to be made.

Nazi Order For Il Duce

MUNICH: When Herr Hitler paid Sgr. Mussolini a return visit at the Prince Karl Palace, he presented the Duce with a magnificent specimen of the Grand Cross of the Order of the German Eagle, conferred on Sgr. Mussolini on June 7. The Order is made of pure gold, while the star to be worn on the breast is set with diamonds. The Decoration is encased in a silver casket inlaid with amber with the Nazi emblem in gold.

International Policy

After Sgr. Mussolini had placed a wreath at the Nazi Memorial, the two Dictaters had over an hour's conversation, at which international questions of mutual interest to the two countries were discussed.

It is understood that the Mediterranean problem, especially in connection with the Spanish Civil war was discussed.

Simultaneously Count Ciano and Baron Von Neurath discussed matters of foreign policy.

To View Manoeuvres

Subsequently Sgr. Mussolini left to witness the manoeuvres at Mecklenburg to the accompaniment of an outburst of cheering.

The police admitted that a number of Black Guards were injured in the collision with tenders earlier in the day, but they state that the accident was less serious than was at first reported and that no one was killed.—Reuter.

Assembly Session, A Glorious Success

Kher Appreciates Congress M.L.A.s' Discipline & Party Leaders' Co-operation

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A glowing tribute to the loyalty and discipline of the members of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislature was to paid the Prime Minister Mr. Kher in the course of an interview to a "Chronicle" representative. The Premier also spoke very highly of the co-operation that was extended by the leaders of the various parties of the Opposition and the helpful suggestions that they made during the course of the debates on several subjects during the Poona session of the Legislature.

Mr. Kher arrived in Bombay from Poona this morning and will be staying here till to-morrow evening, when he leaves for Simla to preside over the Educationists' Conference.

Mr. Kher said that the personnel of the Textile Enquiry Committee had not yet been decided upon, Government were carefully considering the whole question and would announce the personnel as well as the terms of reference very soon

PHYSICAL CULTURE COMMITTEE.

Asked as to what steps were being taken to implement the declaration on the floor of the Assembly that Government would take special steps to improve the physical condition of the students, the Premier said that the Government had already moved in the matter. They had decided to appoint a Physical Culture Committee which would enquire into the present physical condition of the students and suggestions would be made by the Committee as to what steps should be taken to improve the physique of boys and girls. The Chairman of the Committee would be Mr. J. G Gune or Swami Kuvalayananda of Lonavla. The members will be Mr. Chotalal Puranik Capt. D. V. Modak; Mrs. Salima Tyabji and others.

GLORIOUS SUCCESS.

Asked about the Poona session of the Bombay Legislature, which is the first session of the newly-constituted body. Mr. Kher said that the session was a glorious success. He was extremely happy at the fact that the Congress party members maintained perfect discipline. There was great cordiality and fellow-feeling among members of the Party. He was full of admiration for the sense of loyalty of the members of the Party. The affairs of the party and their work within the legislature were very well carried out by them and the Whips of the Party came out with flying colours, considering the fact that this was the first time that most of them have seen a legislature or work inside it.

The leaders of the different parties, continued Mr. Kher, inside the Legislature extended their willing co-operation to the Government. They made several helpful suggestions for which the Premier was grateful On the whole, the discussions were conducted in a dignified manner and thus added to the prestige of the Bombay Legislature. He considered that the first session of the reformed Bombay Legislature was a grand success taking into account, the fact that majority of the members were absolutely new to any legislature. It needed no mention that a good deal of that success was undoubtedly due to the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Council who maintained the discussions on really very high plane.

PRESS REPORT CONTRADICTED

Questioned regarding the report appearing in a Bombay paper that the Government had decided to make Poona the permanent seat of Government instead of Bombay Premier Kher said that his Cabinet had not even considered the question of the seat of the Government and hence could not have decided upon Poona.

ITALY & ANTI-PIRACY PATROL.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

High hopes are entertained of satisfactory results from the Conference of Naval experts of Britain, France and Italy, opening tomorrow with the object of bringing Italy into the anti-Piracy Patrol.

It is believed that the scheme likely to be favoured by experts would be to allocate to the Italian fleet, in addition to the Tyrrhenian and Adriatic zones, the sector between Sicily, Tunis and Tripoli. Italy will thus secure the surveillance of certain routes in those sections of the Mediterranean, closest to the Italian territory.—Reuter.

SIR GEORGE HOLDEN DEAD

LONDON, September 26.

The death has occurred of Sir George Holden.—Reuter.

(George Holden (second Baronet created 1919) was the Managing Director of Combined Egyptian Mills, Ltd. He was also a member of the Executive, Federation, Master Cotton Spinners, Manchester.)

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The death has occurred of Edward A. Filene.—Reuter.

HITLER LEAVES MUNICH

MUNICH, Sept. 25.

Ten minutes after the departure of Sgr. Mussolini, Herr Hitler left in his own special train for Mecklenburg.

ROME PRESS OPINIONS

ROME: The press is given over almost entirely to the Duce's stay in Germany. The peaceful nature of the visit is stressed in editorials, and it is insisted that no military alliance or any form of accord will be signed as a result of the visit.—Reuter's Special.

Dr. Syud Hossein On Indian Independence

(Continued from Page 1.)

relief and gratification. Very little was known about India in America and they, as true democrats, were in sympathy with any freedom movement. That was the general American psychology. They all know of Gandhiji and admired him greatly

To a further question, Dr. Syud Hossein stated that a few years ago there was carried on in America anti-Indian propaganda but that had slowly waned. Indians in America had done their best to counteract that propaganda and greatly succeeded in doing it.

Dr. Syud Hossein undertook several lecture tours in America and the subjects of his lectures were the international situation and the different phases of the East and West. He has been a professor of Indian and Islamic civilisations in the University of South California and it might be interesting to note that he is the first individual to hold such a professorship in any one of the American universities. He is also a special lecturer on world affairs.

WORLD INFLUENCE

Questioned regarding India he said that he was in touch with the broad outlines of what was happening in India, though he could not say the same thing about the details of what was happening. He thought that India was very much nearer her goal of Independence. than she was in 1919, mainly due to the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. Both the leadership and sacrifices of the masses deserve credit for the substantial advance made towards the ultimate goal. As an observer of world events, he averred that world currents were definitely helping India in her freedom movement.

INDEPENDENCE MAKES THEM HAPPY

For instance Egypt and Syria had got their independence recognised. Though it might not be independence in every sense of the word, there was the psychological change. For example, he could sense cheerfulness among the people of Egypt, when he was recently there. From the poorest to the richest there was a sort of happiness vibrating, as against the feeling that one has in a slave country. He could see the difference from his knowledge of Egypt.

To-day, continued Dr. Syud Hossein, so far as Political Independence was concerned, practically every country in the world except India had won her political freedom. Egypt was Independent. So was Syria. Philippine's independence had been recognised. Arabia was of course independent. China was a great independent country. So far as India was concerned, it was only a matter of time.

REAL FOUNDATION

Continuing Dr. Syud Hossein said: "My belief is that political independence of India, when it comes will never become effective and a reality unless there is a real foundation of Hindu-Muslim unity, upon which the strength of national life and freedom shall rest—I mean real unity and enlightened understanding and practical co-operation for the common good.

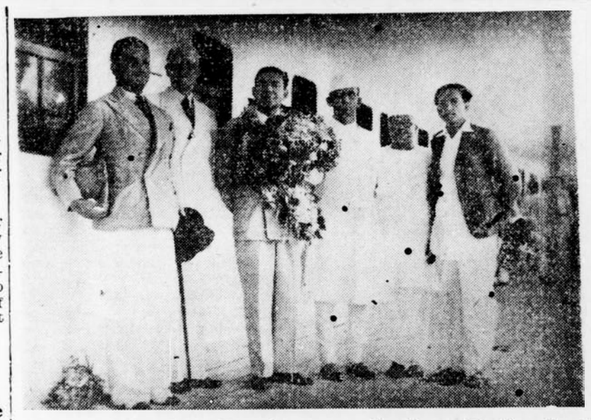
"If Indian statesmanship does not visualise and does not set about realising that, the political independence, when it comes, would be hollow mockery. It will not be effective from the point of view of national good. I think a real attempt should be made to build up an enduring Hindu-Muslim understanding, not merely for window-dressing purposes but as the only guarantee of achieving progressive national strength. A free India will need to be a strong India and an enlightened India in which there should be no room for fools or fanatics on one side or the other".

Progress Of Simpson's Flight

LONDON Sept. 26.

Flight Lieut. Simpson, Chief Flying Instructor, Bombay Flying Club took off again from Hatfield this morning.

He hopes to reach Vienna tonight. He is stopping at Brussels 'en route.'—Reuter



On his arrival in Bombay on Sunday Prof. Syud Hossain was garlanded on behalf of the Journalists' Association of India.

NATION OBSERVES "CHINA DAY"

(Continued from Page 1.)

feeling towards China. Passing of resolutions would be a mere superficial demonstration.

Continuing Mr. Patil said that next to Britain, Japan was the greatest importer of goods to India. Crores and crores worth of manufactured goods were imported into India from Japan. The people of India shall solidly stand behind China and shall not buy one pie's worth of Japanese goods until Japan made amends.

PROTEST RESOLUTION

Mr. S. K. Patil moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its deep sympathy for the Chinese people who are so heroically defending their country against the Imperialist Japanese aggression.

This meeting considers China's fight for freedom as part of the fight of all exploited nations from freedom.

This meeting condemns the Japanese aggression on China and the attitude of indifference towards the Sino-Japanese War adopted by great powers and particularly the League of Nations.

This meeting protests against the despatch of Indian troops to China".

DOMINATED BY FASCISM

Mr. M. R. Masani in seconding the resolution said that the situation in the Far East had always had its effect on India. For example, the victory of Japan over Russia had had its effect on Indian mind and it resulted in the vigorous movement against the Partition of Bengal. Imperialist Russia of those days had become Socialist while Japan was dominated by Fascism and Militarism. Indians were not concerned with the colour or race of the nation but of the system of government in the country. While White Russia had gone Socialistic, Yellow Japan had gone Fascist. The speaker then referred to the sending of Indian troops to China and remarked that the troops had been sent in defence of British Imperial interests and not of Indian interests. The process of collapse of collective security and of the League of Nations had been to-day completed by the Japanese aggression over China. The Western Powers were deserting China in her hour of need. So far as Indians were concerned boycott of Japanese goods was the only effective way of demonstrating their solidarity and sympathy for China.

IMPLEMENT THE RESOLUTION

Moulana Abdul Bari thought that mere passing of resolutions would carry them nowhere. He asked the audience to find out whether they felt strong enough to implement the resolution that they were called upon to pass. If not they should be honest and vote against it. Once the resolution was passed then it was the moral duty of everyone to see that the resolution was implemented and no Japanese goods were bought. Nothing which would even in a small way help the Japanese should be done

Mr. S A. Brelvi then introduced to the audience Mr. Ven Chi Tsang, the Deputy-Consul for China in Bombay who had attended the meeting. The speaker offered him a cordial welcome and assured him of Indians' sympathy in China's hour of trial.

CHINESE DEPUTY CONSUL SPEAKS

Mr Ven Chi Tsang addressing the gathering expressed deep appreciation of the feelings expressed and offered thanks on behalf of the Chinese people To-day was a sad moment in modern era. It was said that after the World War there would be no more wars of aggression. The Chinese believed in the motto of "Live and Let live". There was the League of Nations there was the Kellogg Pact and then the International laws which all expressed noble things. Japan had been party to everyone of these pacts and obligations But it appeared that it had no regard for national honour. But one could not tolerate a nation and allow it to do what it liked and wanted to do. The Chinese wanted that humanity should live. Japan had to be taught the meaning of the word peace and how to love it The Chinese would do everything to teach that lesson to Japan The Chinese were fighting for the great principle—the principle of peace. The Chinese would fight on till there was a drop of blood in their veins.

TRADE RIVALRY

Mr. Yusuf Meherally in the course of his speech said that India and China were the two great undeveloped nations of the world which had a very good quantity of raw materials and were very good markets for sale of manufactured goods. Other nations had become restive regarding the possession of these raw materials. Japan to-day was gambling on the uncertainty of the western nations. So long as the present system of Government continued in Japan, it was the bounden duty of Indians to boycott all her goods. If that was done Japan could not carry on even for six months with her war in China.

BOYCOTT ONLY WEAPON

Mr. K. N. Jogleker, Labour Leader appeared as a Speaker for the first time after the ban on him had been lifted by the Bombay Government, to support the resolution on behalf of the working class. He was glad that the Congress had taken a broader view of the Sino-Japanese war, as the Japanese aggression over China is part of an aggression over the oppressed peoples of the world. He agreed that so far as India was concerned boycott of Japanese goods was the only method by which Indians could actively sympathise with the Chinese.

Mr. S. S. Batlivala suggested that the seven Congress Ministries should put on record that their respective provinces would have nothing to do with any pact that might be arrived at between Japan and the Central Indian Government and hence the Pact would not be binding on those provinces. Secondly picketing of shops where Japanese goods were being sold or picketing at docks to prevent unloading of goods from Japan or loading of goods to Japan should be helped by the police in these provinces. The Bombay Congress Ministry could give passports to an Ambulance Brigade that might be sent to China.

The resolution was put to vote and carried. The meeting then dispersed.

China Day At Calcutta

CALCUTTA Sept. 26.

The All-India "China Day" was observed to-day throughout the City.

Meetings were held at which speakers condemned the Japanese aggression in China.—A.P

"BOYCOTT JAPANESE GOODS"

Nagpur Public Meeting Reiterates Faizpur 'Anti-war Resolution'

NAGPUR Sept. 26.

In observance of China Day a meeting was held at Town Hall this evening under the auspices of the Nagar Congress Committee. Mr. Dhawale presiding.

Resolutions were passed at the meeting, reiterating the Faizpur anti-war resolution, condemning Japan's aggression in China, sympathising with China and strongly disapproving the Government of India's action in despatching Indian troops to China.

Speakers suggested that India could express her active sympathy with China by completely boycotting Japanese goods in India as a token of disapproval of Japanese aggression.—United Press.

Kher Reiterates Faith In Congress Ideals

Jayakar's Tribute To Bombay Premier's Self-Sacrifice

"Mr. Kher has always been on the 'terra firma" and not in the clouds and that coming as it does, from one in the Congress is a great qualification indeed," remarked Mr. M. R. Jayakar, judge designate of the Federal High Court on the eve of his departure presiding over a garden party organised by the Managing Committee of the Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society, Matunga, on Sunday night to express their "congratulations and good wishes" to Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of the Government of Bombay.

Mr. Jayakar hoped that he would carry on the Ministry from year's end to year's end with a quiet sense of realism, without practising pyrotechnics in politics. He thought there would be no sky-larking and wished that Mr. Kher would carry on his constructive activities.

True To Congress Ideals

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher replying said the President had referred to pyrotechnics in politics and sky-larking. He did not know whether going to jails was one of them. But he was always true to the ideals of the Congress.

Among those present were: Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastoor, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Lady Dastoor, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Mrs. I. N. Mehta, Mr. M. A. F. Coelho and Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrates.

Before the guests were treated to light refreshments, "Vande-Mataram" was sung, all standing.

PREDICTION COMES TRUE.

It was predicted many years ago, said Mr Jayakar, that Mr Kher would be an Hon. Mr. Kher and those who had made that prediction had proved to be good prophets. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher showed the same devotion and self-sacrifice, in his domestic circle as he did as a Prime Minister. His past obscurity and his present popularity had not altered a bit his mental characteristic.

The speaker remembered those tragic days of old when the guest had been nursing his ailing wife. He had also had the pleasure of having been associated with him on a number of other occasions. Although they stood apart in two different departments of public activities, they cherished the same affection and regard for each other as they did when they first came into contact.

HIS UNFAILING COURTESY.

The qualities which made him great were his unfailing courtesy, tact, kindness, devotion and his capacity for self-sacrifice. His kindness to his opponents could be evinced from his speeches on the floor of the Assembly.

Mr. Kher, he added had always been on the "terra-firma" and not in the clouds and that coming as it did from one in the Congress was a great qualification indeed.

Even the portfolio he chose showed that he would devote all his attention to constructive activities and now that he had opportunity for service, there would be no sky-larking.

Mr. Kher had taken the portfolio of education and not "the sensational portfolio of Law and Order."

SOUL OF THE INSTITUTION.

Coming nearer home, Mr. Jayakar observed, Mr. Kher had been silently the soul of the institution. He earnestly hoped that he would have a great future individually and collectively and with a quiet sense of realism which he possessed he would carry on the ministership from year's end to year's end, without practising pyrotechnics in politics. He also wished that Mr. Kher would carry on his message and mission of hope for many years to come It would be also a great honour to the institution and hoped that he would rise from one pinnacle of glory to another

Without treading on controversial grounds, the speaker regretted that the Hindu Society did not look with favour on the work of rescuing the unfortunate and helpless women of the Society. He, however, hoped that Mr. Kher would keep not only a kindly eye on the particular institution but several others like the one over which he presided.

Mrs. Kamalabai Dongarkeri, in associating herself with the tribute paid to one of her colleagues, appealed to the Premier to launch Legislation preventing a Hindu from marrying a second wife, when the first wife was living.

Messrs. Pandia, Narayanlal Bansilal and Jamnadas Dwarkadas also associated themselves with what their predecessors had said.

KHER'S REPLY

Mr. Kher, replying, said that the picture drawn by Mr. M. R. Jayakar was the handiwork of an artist—which he was—and not that of a photographer.

He recalled the days of Swaraj Party when he worked with Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Natarajan and he confessed that he derived the inspiration of toleration and courtesy to opponents from the President, Mr. Jayakar.

Although he found himself in a different category from that of the president, there was never a day during all the twelve years

HON. MR. B. G. KHER

when each had not thought of the other.

He said that Mr. Jayakar had referred to pyrotechnics and sky-larking. But he did not know whether going to jails was one of them. But he was true to the ideals of the Congress. He must, however, confess that he had before him only one ideal and if he found that the next step in political activity required him to take a certain line of action he would try to do it with justice to his own conscience.

But he did not want to predict anything as he did not know what was in store for him.

NINE YEARS AGO

He recalled that nine years ago, soon after the death of Swami Shraddhanand, they met together at Matunga to found a home where they could bring some sunshine to the miserable, unhappy and unfortunate members of the Society. Although it was very difficult to make both ends meet they carried on the work amidst great difficulties and now he was proud of the institution. He did not say it in a narrow and sectarian way and he wished he could do the same with the similar members of other communities.

There were now only fifty or sixty inmates in the Home, although the number of such women could be counted in thousands. They had not touched even the fringe of the problem, he added.

His only aim he concluded was the service of the Society in which he found himself.

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Derby In Fine Form

Landoners Narrow Victory

LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Before 36,000 spectators Derby after conceding fourteen goals in last two Saturdays were in fine form. The Scottish International Napier and Duncan scored a goal each. Arsenal forwards were never prominent.

Bartram, Charlton's goal-keeper, who was married this morning, was prominent in Londoners' fine defence, which again seems responsible for their amazingly narrow successes. Welsh scored the winner in the 38th minute. Portsmouth, although suffering from many injuries had more of the game, yet they are still without a victory.

The biggest crowd of the day was 40,000 at Chelsea, where feelings were aroused in hectic second half, the referee cautioning several players. At half-time neither side had scored. McCulloch netted the winner for Brentford, who owed their success to their magnificent defence.

Blackpool led one|nil at half-time. Sunderland were surprised by their opponents' defensive strength.

Preston with more fast and more open game over-played Birmingham.

Huddersfield defence also earned them the victory. Trentham enabled Everton to lead one|nil at interval. Barclay and McFadyen scored for Huddersfield in second half.

BOLTON'S KEEN DEFENCE

West Bromwich played more lively game and led two|nil at the tenth minute. Wolverhampton monopolised game but were foiled by Bolton's keen defence.

At Coventry play was unimpressive. Mason scored for Coventry in the 15th minute but Betts equalised a minute later.

Aston Villa persistently attacked and gained an easy victory. Southampton secured a surprise but well-deserved victory.

Sheffield Wednesday, playing nine fit men, put up whole-hearted defence and led one|nil till Bradford equalised in the 83rd minute. Roberts scored four goals for Port Vale.

RUGBY NOTHERN UNION MATCHES

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Following are results of the Rugby Northern Union Matches:

Barrow 18, Oldham 10.
Batley 15, Dewsbury 0.
Bradford 9, Featherstone 5.
Broughton 22, Rochdale 7.
Castleford 21, Salford 4.
Halifax 28, Leigh 7.
Hulkingston 15, Widnes 11.
Leeds 12, Keighley 3.
Newcastle 0, Australians 37.
St. Helens 18, Bramley 9.
Swinton 21, St. Helens Recreations 5.
Wakefield 2, Liverpool 10.
Warrington 16, Hunslet 7.
Wigan 12, Huddersfield 5.
York 7, Hull 14.

THE SCORES

FIRST DIVISION

Charlton 1, Middlesbrough 0.
Chelsea 2, Stoke 1.
Derby 2, Arsenal 0.
Everton 1, Huddersfield 2.
Grimsby 1, West Bromwich 4.
Leeds 2, Liverpool 0.
Leicester 0, Brentford 1.
Portsmouth 2, Manchester City 2.
Preston 2, Birmingham 1.
Sunderland 2, Blackpool 1.
Wolverhampton 1, Bolton 1.

SECOND DIVISION

Aston Villa 2, Fulham 0.
Bradford 1, Sheffield Wednesday 1.
Burnley 3, Luton 2.
Bury 1, Newcastle 1.
Coventry 1, Nottingham Forest 1.
Manchester United 1, Southampton 2.
Norwich 4, Plymouth 0.
Sheffield United 2, Stockport 0.
Sawansea 1, Chesterfield 0.
Tottenham 3, Barndley 0.
Westham 2, Blackburn 0.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Bournemouth 3, Cardiff 0.
Brighton 1, Walsall 0.
Bristol City 0, Millwall 0.
Clapton Orient 1, Mansfield 2.
Gillingham 0, Swindon 0.
Newport 2, Reading 2.
Notts County 0, Crystal Palace 1.
Southend 1, Bristol Rovers 1.
Torquay 2, Exeter 1.
Watford 5, Aldershot 1.

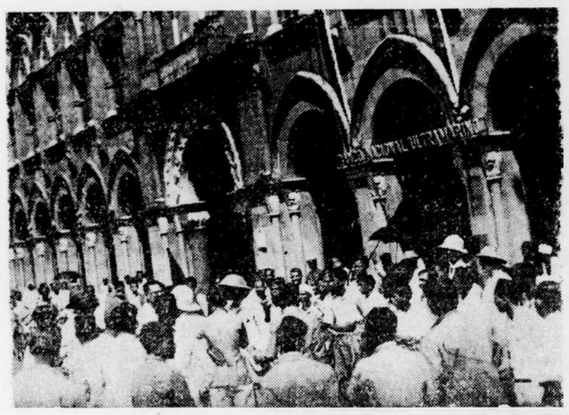
THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Accrington 3, Bradford City 1.
Carlisle 2, York 1.
Chester 2, Southport 1.
Darlington 5, Wrexham 3.
Gateshead 1, Lincoln 1.
Halifax 1, Tranmere 0.
New Brighton 0, Hull 0.
Oldham 3, Hartlepools 1.
Port Vale 4, Barrow 0.
Rochdale 1, Crewe 4.
Rotherham 2, Doncaster 2.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division)

Aberdeen 1, Celtic 1.
Arbroath 3, Third Lanark 2.
Clyde 2, Falkirk 4.
Hamilton 4, Dundee 0.
Hearts 3, Partick 0.
Kilmarnock 0, Motherwell 2.
Morton 7, Ayr 3.3
Queen of South 3, Hybernians 2.
Queens Park 2, St. Johnstone 0.
Rangers 4, St. Mirren 0.

Start of the "China Day" cyclist procession from Parel



Demonstrations in front of the Japanese Consulate with Slogans: "Boycott Japanese Goods", Hands off China", etc.

DEMONSTRATION BEFORE JAPANESE CONSULATE

Dange Explains Japan's Imperialist Policy

Nearly two hundred cyclists participated in a joint demonstration staged before the Japanese Consulate by such organisations of the city as the Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress, the National Federation of Trade Unions, the Bombay Students' Union and the Bombay Kisan Sangh, in observance of "China Day" in response to orders of the President of the Indian National Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The demonstration was against Japanese aggression in China in disregard of all international cannons. Mr. S. A. Dange, the working-class leader, addressed the cyclists and a large number of people that gathered near the Japanese Consulate at Churchgate.

The procession of cyclists started from the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union at 9-30 a.m. and wended its way through Supari Bagh Road, Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla, via J. J. Hospital junction into Sandhurst Road, through Girgaum, Dhobi Talao, Hornby Road to Churchgate Street. It was later joined by the students' procession which started from the Servants' of India Society.

Cyclists with placards of "Hands off China", and "Boycott Japanese Goods" in English and Marathi headed the procession and intermittently cried their slogans.

Working-class leaders Dange, Ranadive, Lalji Pendse, Joglekar, Tambitkar, Wamanrao Kulkarni Bhise and Jalaluddin Bukari were with the procession.

The students procession was headed by Batliwala, Upadhyaya and other student leaders.

The demonstration was an unqualified success but for a small incident which took place when the vanguard of the procession was met by a police sergeant near the Churchgate Street, who tried to 'samjao' the processionists into not crying slogans; but he failed. The workers and students were determined to have their way, uninterrupted, and they had it.

Mr. Dange in addressing the gathering said that the present step of the Japanese was but one of the steps in its ambitious programme of imperialist expansion, it was a former Prime Minister of Japan, Baron Tanaka who had unfolded a complete plan of subordinating not only Asia but the whole of the world under the Jap heels. If one carefully studied the development of Japanese aggression in the post-war period, one would find that the Japanese militarists were closely conforming to the Tanaka Memorandum. Korea was the first colony that turned Japan from an industrial capitalist nation into an imperialist capitalist nation. Next came Manchukuo. Mangolia was in the stage of formation.

He further said that British Imperialism should not forget that India had its place carefully marked out in the plan envisaged by Tanaka.

So Indian masses should be on the alert and should take note of the present world conflicts.

The procession later on gathered itself and wheeled its way through Kalbadevi to Congress House and later on to Madanpura where it dispersed.

INDIA'S SYMPATHY FOR CHINA

Will A. I. C. C. Declare Boycott Of Japanese Goods?

In observance of the "China Day" in Bombay a crowded public meeting was held at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga, on Sunday under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party when Mr. M. R. Masani presided and Mr. Ashok Mehta and the Secretary of the 'F' Ward Congress Committee spoke.

A resolution was passed expressing the sympathy and solidarity of Indians with the people of China in their heroic resistance to Japanese aggression and hoping that the A.I.C.C. would declare severance of all Indian trade relations with Japan as the only effective expression of India's support to China. The resolution also reaffirmed the nation's determination to resist the participation of India in the future war in which Britain may participate and calling upon the Government to recall the Indian troops already sent to China.

C. V. O. JAIN BOARDING MATUNGA

In connection with the Gandhi Jayanti celebrations, Mr. Ashok Mehta, editor of the "Bombay Congress Socialist" will speak to the inmates of the C. V. O. Jain Boarding, Matunga on "Socialism" to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m.

Mr. Y. J. Meherally will give a Talk to the inmates of the Jain Boarding to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) on "China past and present"

In the morning Prabhat Feries with bands and bugles will parade the streets.

The World Of Finance

A Weekly Review

(BY ZANDHYALA)

Inscrutable are the ways of the World of Finance. At a time when all financial centres both in the U.S.A. and London are in a panic-stricken state on account of intensification of hostilities in the Far East and complications in European political situation, it is somewhat surprising to witness conditions of a boom prevailing in stock markets in India. "Prima facie" India, being comparatively free from the turmoils of international politics, hopes to receive substantial economic advantages, so as to give her industries the much-needed filip in the event of any war outside her boundaries.

Panic in Overseas Markets.

Wall Street was a storm centre last week. Heavy and precipitous decline was in evidence in all the leading scrips. The New York Stock Exchange had to encounter one of the worst bear raids in recent times. Forced liquidations brought forth further liquidations. U. S. Steel, the barometer of the New York Stock Exchange, declined to dol 80 from the high level of dol. 120. touched only a few weeks ago. All the other leading industrials had to share a similar fate.

Wall Street commenced its retreat ever since the announcement of President Roosevelt that he would press for his social legislation programme. The apprehension of a decline in autumn business indices, gave another blow to the market. The election of Mr. Douglas as the chairman of the Securities Exchange Control, has not been viewed with satisfaction. The crisis has been further precipitated by heavy liquidation of Amsterdam and other operators.

Opportunity for Investment.

The economic recovery in U.S.A. has been brought about by a co-ordination of efforts to raise the prices of both primary commodities and the manufactured goods. The efforts of the U.S. Administration are at present, as in the past, directed towards maintaining the prices of primary commodities at a higher level, so that the economic recovery may be sustained. No changes are indicated in any of the industrial policies, and almost all the industries are doing exceedingly well. Therefore it may take some time for the market to recover, but there is hardly any room left for any further material decline. It should therefore be considered that Wall Street affords at present excellent opportunities for investment for those who possess strong nerves.

It is but natural to discern the reflection of the panicky Wall Street in all the London markets this week. Grave doubts were expressed about the settlement which however passed off smoothly without any unhappy incident. All the leading industrials suffered a further set-back while the Gilts remained firm. The base metals were also easy, while the mining issues, perhaps with the exception of select Tin and Manganese scrips, ruled weak.

All the commodities without an exception are declining almost every day. Raw cotton touched new low levels this week. A decline in agricultural prices is bound to have repercussions on the industrial prosperity.

Boom in Textiles.

At a time when all the foreign markets are thus disorganised, the Home markets are in gleeful mood. Dalal Street is in flying colours. Cotton Mill shares are advancing by leap and bounds. This is primarily due to the belief that the imports of piece-goods from Japan would decline considerable owing to her preoccupation in war with China. Secondly, the mills are reported to have been working exceedingly well. As compared with the conditions which prevailed a year ago, there is a decline of about Rs. 50 per bale in raw cotton prices, while there is slight increase in the prices both yarn and cloth. Hence there is a distinct increase in the margin of profit to the mills. Further mill managers are reported to have been finding it extremely difficult to cope with orders.

In a boom, every thing appears rosy. In the first place one should consider the question, how long this prosperity will continue? The textile industry is no doubt enjoying prosperity at the present moment, but the enormous inflation in share values does not find enough justification nor is a true index of the existing or the coming prosperity.

Wages Inquiry.

The announcement of the Government of Bombay to appoint a committee of inquiry to investigate the question of wages of mill workers and other kindred matters is naturally to be welcomed by all interested in the economic welfare of the country. There is abundance of evidence to show that mill workers are very much underpaid. Any such move to ameliorate the condition of the vast army of labourers who have lost all powers of bargain, cannot be viewed with equanimity by the capitalist class. Wages in all the leading industries in U.S.A. and England have been increased recently. The labour unrest in industrial India is also increasing gradually, on account of poor wages and inadequate comforts. Therefore the Government of this presidency are to be congratulated on their initiative in this matter. Their example deserves to be followed by other autonomous provincial governments.

MYSORE SHOULD NOT BECOME REACTIONARY

Dr. Pattabhi Deplores Recent Repressive Measures

MASULIPATAM, Sept. 25.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, President of the All-India States People's Conference and President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, in a statement, draws attention of the public to the recent restrictions imposed by the Mysore Government on public workers characterising it as "greatly reactionary" policy.

DAMOCLES' SWORD

Referring to the Mysore Press Act, he observes: "It is like a Damocles' sword hanging over the printing presses, under which any paper can be directed to cease publication, even without enquiry or open trial, but merely by an executive order".

Proceeding Dr. Sitaramayya says that the question is being asked why Mysore, a progressive state, is being criticised. The answer is simple, because they want that a progressive state should maintain its traditions and should not lapse into retrograde and reactionary policy, as is the case with others.

Quoting the various ordinances, acts, circulars and laws prevalent in British India since 1905, which have almost deprived British Indians of all fundamental rights, Dr. Sitaramayya states that the same is the case in Mysore now.

Concluding Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya says that Mysore should draw back from its present policy and make further advancement in its political development.—United Press.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

MILADY BURSTS INTO TEARS

"Well, madame," Felton exclaimed impatiently "say yourself what treatment you wish."

"My God, how can I tell? I know that I'm suffering, that's all. Give me anything you like, it's all the same to me."

"Go and fetch Lord Winter," said Felton.

"Oh, no, no!" cried Milady. "Don't call him, I entreat you. I'm all right; I don't want anything. Don't call him."

These words were uttered with such vehemence that Felton advanced some steps into the room in spite of himself.

"If you really suffer, Madame," he said, "a physician shall be sent for. If you are deceiving us, it will be the worse for you, but at least we shall have nothing to reproach ourselves for."

Milady made no reply, but turning her beautiful head round on her pillow, she burst into tears.

Felton looked at her for an instant with his usual impassibility, and seeing that the crisis threatened to be prolonged he went out. The woman followed him, and Lord Winter did not appear.

THE BOOK.

Two hours passed.

Milady had considered it advisable to get up, and was now reclining in an arm-chair near the fireplace, beautiful, pale, and resigned, like a saint awaiting martyrdom.

The guards had brought her breakfast in the morning, and she was now waiting for them to come and clear the table so that she might see Felton again. She had made up her mind to take advantage of him in some way or other, that very day. When the table was cleared Felton remained behind, as she had hoped, and placed a book on the table near the fireplace.

"Lord Winter, who is a Catholic like yourself, madame, does not wish you to be deprived of the rites and ceremonies of your church," he said. "Here is a book with the whole ritual so that you may read your Mass every day."

The disdainful smile with which he accompanied the two words "your Mass" made Milady raise her head and look more attentively at the officer. She scrutinized his close-cropped hair his simple costume, and the brow polished like marble and as hard and impenetrable.

"He's a Puritan," she said to herself, and in a flash she had her answer ready.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY

(Continued from Page 6.)

tinue, as it has been enriching England at the expense of voiceless India.

The Wedgwood Committee was appointed for the one and only specific purpose of recommending to Government measures for increasing the net revenue of the State Railways. But as it was packed and all-British, it has made a recommendation which will perpetuate the "drain" by the extension of the leases of the Companies which are at present managing some of the State Railways. It has also made a recommendation which will, later on, increase the "drain" by the transferring to Companies the management of some of those railways which are at present under State Management.

We have placed before our readers abundant unimpeachable evidence and proved that Company Management of Indian State-owned Railways has proved most harmful to the country from the financial point of view; and that it has also seriously retarded the industrial, educational, cultural, social and economic progress of India; and that it has enabled British capitalists, merchants and manufacturers, and job hunters to exploit India to their hearts' content.

United Opposition

We conclude this series of articles with a fervent prayer to the elected Members of the Central Legislative Assembly to offer united and strong opposition to the anti-Indian recommendation of the all-British Wedgwood Committee that Government should extend the leases of those Companies which are still managing some of our State-owned Railways. In order to strengthen their hands, all public bodies interested in the industrial, education, cultural, social and political progress of India should submit representations to the Government of India offering strenuous opposition to the proposed extension of the leases of Company Managements. Even those bodies whose views are not invited should make representations.

We suggest that in those Provinces where Congress Ministries are in functioning, the representations should be forwarded through the Local Governments, so that they also may have an opportunity to express their condemnation of Company Management of State-owned Railways, and to oppose the proposed extension of leases.

(CONCLUDED).

"FRIEND OF INDIAN PRESS"

New Director Of Public Information Arrives In Bombay

BOMBAY, September 26.

"Being a Government officer I cannot say much about myself. But you can publish this that I have no political bias or interest whatever and that with the aid of my English, Hindu and Muslim colleagues I hope to establish cordial relations with the Indian Press. I am extremely delighted to come to India and have great expectation of my time here" declared Mr. Jossleyn Hennesy who has been appointed Director of Public Information, Government of India, vice Mr. I. M. Stephens, in an interview to the "United Press" on his arrival here this afternoon.—United Press.

Science and Industry

Soviet Russia's First 5-Year Industrial Plan

How An Indian, Along With American Engineers, Helped To Establish Automobile Industry

By N. R. CHAVRE

The writer of this informative article is an Indian Engineer, an employee of the Ford Motor Car Co., in America, who along with other American engineers, was sent to Russia to help in the establishment of automobile factories in the Soviet Republic.

Ever since my return from Russia, someone asks me, now and then, to write articles on the industrial programme of Soviets which would be suitable for the Indian papers.

To cover the entire programme which has been designated for completion within fifteen years or through a series of three five years plans, it would require several volumes, being so extensive. This fifteen year programme includes heavy industry, light industry, national improvements and local improvements.

In order to make this article clear to all, and at the same time to explain the programme thoroughly, it may be better if I take one industry and explain exactly how it was organised, because it is a logical deduction that what is true about one industry is very apt to be true about the rest of them. Therefore, I shall take up the automobile industry in which I specialized and with which I was directly connected in Russia.

AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

In the year of 1929, just after the Russian Cabinet approved the first five year plan, thousands of promising young Russian men were selected by the government, who under the guidance of capable leaders were to go to America, Germany and England to study the methods of industry in those countries—and the world began to laugh. The best of writers ridiculed the idea that Russia expected to accomplish in five years what other nations could not arrive at within thirty or forty years, and besides she, being a nation without the proper financial support, wanted to erect plants which would cost millions of dollars. No nation would be willing to offer credit under such circumstances. Her men though sincere were not skilled in the building up of industry. Regardless, in Moscow the different departments for various industries were organised, and the leaders had already started the plan for trucks, tractors, automobiles to be built; they had several designs of these machines before them. Selections of these had to be made in such a manner that they would be sturdy but simple, easy to manufacture and which could stand Russian climatic and other tests. Then a careful selection for the locations of the plants to manufacture the chosen models had to be made. They had to bear in mind places which would be accessible to the best transportation, coal iron, ore, gas, oil, and food supply for the workers without much delay and expenses.

The locations were then chosen Moscow, Russia's capital, for the trucks; Nizni (Gorkhi) and Stalingrad, the two old historical towns, for automobiles and tractors respectively both of these towns are situated on the banks of the famous well-navigated Volga river, the towns can be reached by rail from Moscow practically over-night, and are of equal distance from Russia's modern oil wells, coal mines, iron and ore supply.

Plans were drawn to erect the most modern factories and up-to-date dwellings for workmen. While all this was going on, a group of men under the leadership of Mr. Debitz, a fine leader and able man, was sent to Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. to study the Ford Car manufacturing. Arrangements were already made with the Ford Motor Company which permitted the Russian engineers to copy their designs and duplicate their machines to be used as models in the plants in Russia.

Therefore, these men were divided into different groups—some for foundry work, some for tool-room work some for the machine shop, and others for experimental, efficiency and laboratory work, etc.

Time was the most valuable item in their programme; they had to study the entire method within one year, decide what were their necessary requirements, and to order the tools dies, fixtures and machines. The Ford engineers were the ones who had to draw up a programme so that these men could go through each and every necessary department, work on every machine long enough to master it, and while doing so study the production system. I must admit that the Russian men did their duty right to the minute. They gave themselves up entirely for the undertaking.

There are over five thousand small and large parts which go into the assembling of the Ford Car —each part having from five to seventy-five or more operations necessary before it is finished. Each operation has to be studied scientifically and practically. Tools and equipment for the operations had to be ordered. Next all the tools, dies, fixtures and inspection gages were listed and gradually the entire plant was being equipped. It was the responsibility of the Ford engineers to see that no part or operation was omitted or that no wrong tool or machine was listed; and when this was accomplished, the orders were placed for the necessary tools, dies and fixtures. Selections had to be made as to the country from whom these tools and machines were to be ordered. In the meantime the Russian Government was making certain financial arrangements with Germany, England and America, so that some possible credit could be established.

PUTTING UP THE PLANT

To put up a gigantic plant capable of manufacturing five hundred or more Ford cars per day, requires a tremendous capital. If no credit was forthcoming, Russia was prepared to pay cash. However, at the end of one year conditions began to look different; the writers who had criticized and ridiculed the Russian programme had become a little less bitter—they had seen actual action in Russia rather than empty words. Russia was already spending thousands of dollars training her men; she was not spending vast sums on projects that did not successfully materialize. Realizing these facts, England and Germany were the first to open credit to Russia, and the orders for tools and machines were rushed to these countries, together with the Ford specifications and requirements. America was rather slow in trusting Russia being a nation which is built on a monetary system rather than one centering around the creation of labour. But in the course of time when Germany and England received their instalments, American manufacturers decided to revise their credit policy.

Correctly, within their specified one year and six months from the time the Russian engineers arrived in America, the orders for the entire plant were completed. Their next task was to "lay out" the plant, and departments, and to furnish the plant with the proper machines in their correct places. This work required great skill, because the machines must be "laid out" in a progressive production routine, and in such a way that the operator of one machine upon finishing his operation hands the part to the next operator, etc. This saves tremendous time and unnecessary handling of parts. When all operations are completed, the finished part must be brought to the inspection point and then to reach the final assembly. In other words the entire production travels in such a manner that at the finishing point it reaches the final assembly line with the least travel and the least handling. Thus in order to "lay out" these machines, the buildings must be studied.

Upon completing their duties in America the Russian Government requested of the Ford Company the use of a few of the sixteen engineers who had trained the Russian men. Again I had the honour of being one of the five engineers selected to work with the plans in Russia. The duty of these five men was to put all the machines in their proper places, "lay out" all the departments, train operators and to get production started.

On arrival at Moscow, I was asked to take complete rest for a week, to acquaint myself with Moscow and then to prepare myself for departure for Nizni, which was my destination. During my stay in Moscow I found it to be one of the liveliest cities in Europe. The week was soon over, and I finally arrived at Nizni. Although at this time my knowledge of the Russian language was very limited, yet with the help of many Russian engineers who had been in America and England, I was never handicapped. Here, again, I once more joined my other four fellowmen, the Ford engineers from Detroit, who had come to Russia directly. The plant was being completed, and about two miles on either side of it two cities were being built. One was for the workmen who were to work in the plant. It was called "Sos Gorad" or Socialistic City. The other was the American Village meant for anyone who was brought to Russia as a foreign specialist. The comfort and conveniences in both of these communities were not as yet up to the very modern standards. Many articles written by American and English authors have been published, criticising the manner of living in these localities, but none of these writers have realized that no enterprise which is in its primary building stage can be complete in all its details. It takes time to develop, and the men who are pioneers must suffer the greatest hardships. In the meantime Russian engineers were doing all they could to bring in conveniences as rapidly as possible.

TEACHING THE WORKERS

Our work of training men and women had begun. Anxious to learn all they could, they kept us busy practically twelve hours a day. During working hours, we were to teach them how to operate the machines and produce parts. After working hours, we gave lectures on technical subjects. For six months the plant was a great experimental school rather than a manufacturing factory. Men and women both diligently applied themselves. They must and could build automobiles.

Russia is training her citizens to feel that whatever is accomplished is for the general welfare of all the people. It is true that in Russia everything belongs to everybody that everyone does his duty and contributes his entire energy toward the building of the nation. No worker in Russia fears losing his job or of not being able to perform his proper task—one works with the love of that certain work. If there is anyone who is unable to produce, Government agencies are there to teach and to correct the maladjustments—to drive out laziness and to instill the desire to work, as their duty to their nation and fellow beings.

At the end of six months, the plant had started producing over seventy-five cars per day. This was, in my estimation, an enormous achievement; the locality having been just a few years previously barren and marshy land. Within a few years the wheels of a great industry were beginning to hum. A peasant, who never even had the opportunity to see an automobile, was now aiding in the building of one. The people who had been dragging for centuries in idleness, crude farming and unproductiveness, were now attracting the attention and becoming the main topic of the entire world.

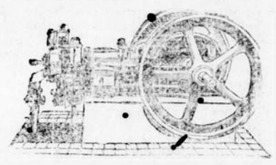
NEW HOPE FOR BRITISH IRON INDUSTRY

A fresh lease of life for Great Britain's iron ores and an increased output of steel from her blast furnaces are foreshadowed in the agreement announced last week between two firms one of which is responsible for the remarkable new method of blast furnaces operation. This process increases the output of iron from blast furnaces and also improves its quality. Its joint development by the two firms is likely to hasten its adoption by foundries throughout Great Britain. Its significance for British steel producers lies in the fact that it removes two difficulties which they have been up against for some time—namely the shortage of high quality coke and the depletion of home sources of high grade ore. The Brassert process requires considerably less coke, and also enables low-grade coke containing much sulpher—previously fatal to the quality of the finished product—to be used with safety This is a result of the development of yet another application of that ubiquitous chemical, washing soda, as a refining agent—a development which is one of the chemical industry's more important contributions to metallurgy.

More important still is the fact that the process opens up the possibility of working up economically the numerous low-grade iron ores in which the British Isles abound. In one British foundry where it has been successfully applied, an increase of about 20 per cent in the rate of production of pig iron is reported, with a saving of 15 per cent or more in coke.

ENGLISH and GERMAN INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Crossley



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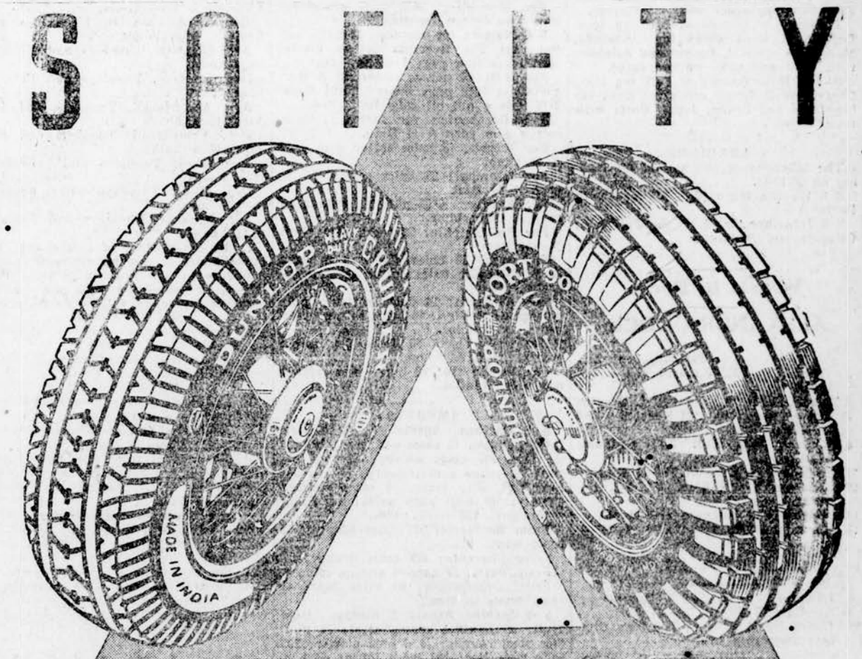

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Sept 25

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickell arrived from Brisbane via Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Freemantle and Colombo with passengers and general cargo

B I S N ss Varsova of 1955 reg tons, Captain W J Clarke arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Cutch, Mandvi and Port Okha with passengers and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Weissenfels of 4852 reg tons, Captain F Wall sailed for Antwerp via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Surada of 3382 reg tons, Captain D A Bell sailed for Calcutta via Calicut and Colombo with local cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathaird of 13365 reg tons, Captain J M M Tickel sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

L Edwards ss Drachenfels of 3879 reg tons, Captain G Groat sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with local and same bottom cargo.

Lewis Dreyfus ss Irland of 1928 reg tons, Captain A Meinertz sailed for Port Said, for order with local cargo.

J Finlay ss Serbino of 2647 reg tons, Captain F Mills sailed for Karachi, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Alleppey with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Ozarda of 3038 reg tons, Captain W B Tingle sailed for Kobe via Singapore and China, Japan Ports with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 25-10-37.

S S Havana Maru (O S K) for Japan Ports.

S S Jalavihar (Sc. S N) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

Vessels In Docks

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept 25

3 Weissenfels 4852 Karachi 25-9 L Edwards
4 Liana 4057 Port Said 1-10 L Dreyfus
7 City of Barcelona 3524 Karachi 29-9 K Nixon
8 Roxby 2605 Hull 2-10 Grahams Trading.
11 Serbino 2647 Karachi 26-9 J Finlay
12 Drachenfels 3879 Bremen 26-9 L Edwards.
14 Nalgora 4101 Antwerp 29-9 M M
15 Karanja 4646 Durban 29-9 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

6 Irland 1928 U K, 26-9 L Dreyfus
8 Ozarda 3057 Japan 25-9 M M
16 Indira 278 N F, N F, The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Lalita 283 Dholera N F, The New Dholera Steamship Ltd.
B Gazana 3191 Calcutta 27-9 M M
C/R Ellora 2386 Karachi 26-9 M M
F Surada 3382 Calcutta 25-9 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Comorin 30-9-37 P and O
Kaisar-i-Hind 2-10-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
Strathnaver 26-9-37 P and S N
Manela 30-9-37 M M
Cathay 14-10-37 P and O
Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O S N
FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 29-9-37 Anchor Line
City of Kobe 15-10-37 J Finlay
City of Canterbury 2-10-37 K Nixon
Harmodius 9-10-37 J Finlay
FROM OSLO
Waynegate 4-10-37 L Edwards
FROM SYDNEY
Nardana 2-10-37 P and O
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Toyama Maru 16-10-37 N Y K
Havana Maru 26-9-37 O S Kaisha
Borneo Maru 8-10-37 O S Kaisha
Gamaria 28-9-37 M M
Corfu 15-10-37 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 29-9-37 L Triestino
Anyo Maru 6-10-37 N Y Kaisha
Mirzapore 28-9-37 P and O S N
Trifels 28-9-37 L Edwards
FROM GENOA
Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Tergestea 4-10-37 L Triestino
FROM HAMBURG
Kybfels 2-10-37 L Edwards
Falkenfels 26-9-37 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 30-9-37 F F Campbell
Vichita 8-10-37 L Edwards
Steel Ranger 28-9-37 M M
FROM BASRA
Baroda 29-9-37 M M
Varela 2-10-37 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Chyebassa 26-9-37 M M
Jalganga 25-9-37 Scindia S N
Barpeta 2-10-37 M M
FROM BASSEIN
Jaltarang 24-9-37 Scindia S N
FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 2-10-37 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 30-9-37 M M
Weissenfels 3-10-37 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Nalgora 29-9-37 M M
Corfu 16-10-37 M M
Cathay 23-10-37 P and O
Strathair 25-9-37 P and O
Strathnaver 2-10-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 9-10-37 P and O
FOR SYDNEY
Strathmore 21-10-37 P and O
Moldavia 7-10-37 P and O
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Canterbury 25-10-37 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Falkenfels 2-10-37 L Edwards
Kybfels 2-10-37 L Edwards
Trifels 28-9-37 L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 15-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres Van Buren 1-10-37 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 29-10-37 F F Campbell
FOR GENOA
Conte Bian Camano 29-9-37 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Tanchi 14-10-37 P and O S N
Victoria 4-10-37 L Triestino
Somorin 30-9-37 P and O
Havana Maru 11-10-37 O S K
Conte Rosso 19-10-37 Lloyd Triestino
Anyo Maru 15-10-37 N Y Kaisha
FOR KARACHI
City of Barcelona 29-9-37 K Nixon
Vita 2-10-37 M M
Ellora 25-10-37 M M
Wessenfels 25-9-37 L Edwards
FOR BASRA
Bamora 25-9-37 M M
Varsova 30-9-37 M M
Bandra 22-9-37 M M
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 25-9-37 M M
Takliwa 13-10-37 M M
FOR HULL
Roxby 2-10-37 Graham Trading

General Landing Dates

S S Serbino 23-9-37
S S Netravati 24-9-37
S S Nurjehan (boats) 24-9-37
S S Kalavati 25-9-37

EXPORTS

S S Strathnaver for Marsim: 120 bales cotton g m twist A E Ejel; 800 bags soap stone powder Shaw Wallace.

For Marseilles: 2636 bags groundnut seed The Cotton Agents.

S S Nalgora for London: 18 bales cotton rags The Overseas Cotton Waste; 70 bales cotton rags Jani and Co.

For Hull: 52 drums castor oil A Hargovindas; 3519 bags linseed Ralli Bros; 2716 bags g nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

S S Drachenfels for Jaffa: 11 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Tripoli: 15 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab.

For Istambul: 25 bales cotton g m yarn A H Diab

For Antwerp: 6000 pkts groundnut oil cake A Oomerbhoy.

For Philadelphia: 24 casks goat skins D Abraham.

For Suez: 30 bales cotton g m yarn A E Ejel; 350 bales cotton grey piecegoods A Virji.

For Kingston: 24 bales cotton grey piecegoods A Virji; 16 bales cotton piecegoods M Dialdas.

For New York: 30 bales dry salted goat skins D Abraham.

For Famagusta: 10 bales long cloth p goods H Manilal.

IMPORTS

S S Carthage Agents M Mackenzie from London: 42 cases cud peas; 107 cases fish; 247 cases whisky; 45 bags bacon; 28 cases confectionery; 27 cases film; 324 loose tyres; 59 cases bedford chassis; 100 kegs auto parts; 2 boxes sovereigns; 130 bars silver.

From Bordeaux: 127 cases brandy; 43 cases wine.

From Charente: 289 cases brandy.

From Basle: 38 barrels aniline colours.

From Copenhagen: 60 cases beer; 47 cases hams in tins.

S S Serbino Agents J Finlay from Hull: 25 bundles spring steel; 74 bundles steel rounds; 75 drums plaster; 100 sack wire ties; 168 loose joists; 57 barrels alum; 100 bags sulphate of alumina; 44 loose angle; 100 bags gypsum; 50 bags disinfectant powder; 26 cases confectionery; 169 cases dry distemper; 130 bags stearic acid; 220 cases washing blue; 220 cases metal polish; 400 drums linseed oil; 350 cases paint nad colours; 85 drums turpentine substitute; 83 cases machinery; 306 D/Johns acetic acid; 90 loose steel bars; 200 drums zinc oxide.

From Dunkirk: 10449 bundles m s round rods; 1783 bundles m s rounds; 654 bundles m s angles; 440 pieces m s plates; 122 pieces m s tees.

From Port Sudan: 3671 bales cotton.

S S Bamora Agents M Mackenzie from Dubai: 13 bundles silver coins; 1 tin gold and sovereigns.

From Muscat: 2 bundles specie; 2780 bags d dates; 97 bags sardins; 410 boxes wet dates; 92 cases pomagrantes.

From Mangrol: 1 pkt specie; 102 bags garlic.

From Bushire: 519 baskess wet dates.

From B Abbas: 102 bags p seeds; 280 bags raisins.

From Gwadar: 407 bdls mats; 42 cases fish.

From Karachi: 220 bags wheat.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept 24

Our sugar market for Java Forward positions continued to rule easier during the week and prices declined by about 3 annas per cwt. mainly due to absence of buying interest and report from Java that secondhand sellers were ready to consider business at far below 'Nivas' limits. Java market was reported dull chiefly due to the situation in China.

Our sugar market for Indian sugars ruled quiet during the week and Ready prices for certain qualities declined by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. Cawnpore market reported a decline of about 1 to 2 annas.

The offtake during the week is estimated at about 12000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 80,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt:
Ready Rs. 15-8-0 nominal
Shipment October Rs. 5-2-0 F B H Conf. Terms
Shipment Nov Dec Rs. 5-4-6 F B H Conf. Terms
Shipment Jan March Rs. 5-5-0 F B H Conf. Terms
Britannia Sugar: Ready Rs. 16-8-0 F
Indian Sugars: Ready Rs. 10-6-0 to Rs. 11-3-0
Tone: Quiet.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 25

Wheat	2,039 cwts.
Linseed	10,782 cwts.
Gingellyseed	95 cwts.
Groundnuts	6,219 cwts.
Castorseed	5,902 cwts.
Rice	13,409 cwts.
Myrabollams	597 cwts.
Gram	2,723 cwts.
Joowar	1,248 cwts.
Maize	63 cwts.
Bajree	2,386 cwts.
Indian sugar	918 cwts.

KARACHI-MADRAS AIR SERVICE

New Schedule From Oct. 5

With effect from the North Bound flight leaving Madras on Monday the 4th October 1937 and the Southbound flight leaving Karachi on Tuesday the 5th October 1937, the air service between Karachi and Madras will operate via Bombay as before instead of via Poona as at present with a halt at Bhuj according to the following time table:—

SOUTHBOUND

Dep. Karachi Tuesdays and Fridays 06-30 hours.
Arr. Bhuj. Tuesdays and Fridays 08-10 hours.
Dep. Bhuj. Tuesdays and Fridays 08-40 hours.
Arr Ahmedabad Tuesdays and Fridays. 10-13 hours.
Dep Ahmedabad. Tuesdays and Fridays. 10-43 hours.
Arr. Bombay. Tuesdays and Fridays 13-01 hours
Dep. Bombay Tuesdays and Fridays 13-31 hours
Arr. Hyderabad Dn Tuesdays and Fridays. 16-44 hours
Dep. Hyderabad Dn Wednesdays and Saturdays 06-30 hours.
Arr. Madras. Wednesdays and Saturdays. 09-18 hours.

NORTHBOUND

Dep. Madras. Mondays and Thursdays 14-00 hours
Arr. Hyderabad Dn Mondays and Thursdays. 16-48 hours.
Dep. Hyderabad Dn. Tuesdays and Fridays. 06-30 hours.
Arr. Bombay. Tuesdays and Fridays. 09-43 hours.
Dep. Bombay. Tuesdays and Fridays. 10-13 hours.
Arr. Ahmedabad. Tuesdays and Fridays. 12-31 hours.
Dep. Ahmedabad. Tuesdays and Fridays. 13-01 hours.
Arr. Bhuj. Tuesdays and Fridays. 14-34 hours.
Dep. Bhuj. Tuesdays and Fridays. 15-04 hours.
Arr. Karachi Tuesdays and Fridays. 16-44 hours.

2 In consequence of this change the latest hours of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay General Post Office, in connection with the above mentioned services will be as follows:—

SOUTHBOUND

1. Ordinary correspondence: 11-30 hrs on Tuesdays and Fridays.
2. Registered correspondence: 11-00 hrs on Tuesdays and Fridays.

NORTHBOUND

1. Ordinary correspondence: 8-30 hrs. on Tuesdays and Fridays.
2. Registered correspondence: 8-00 hrs. on Tuesdays and Fridays.
3. Postings at the Town Sub Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G P. O. before the above-mentioned hours.

Air Mails for the Bombay City which will be received in connection with the Southbound service on Tuesdays and Fridays will be delivered at the Bombay General Post Office at 15-30 hours the same days whereas those received in connection with the Northbound service will be delivered at 13 hours on those days.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept 25

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	36	4	0
Highest	36	4	0
Lowest	36	3	0
Closing	36	3	0
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	16	6	3
Highest	16	7	9
Lowest	16	6	3
Closing	16	7	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	32	7	0
Highest	32	12	0
Lowest	32	5	0
Closing	32	8	9
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	34	2	6
Highest	34	6	0
Lowest	34	1	0
Closing	34	1	0
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	18	9	0
Highest	18	10	3
Lowest	18	8	9
Closing	18	9	3

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montague and Co., have issued the following weekly report dated Sept. 8:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,406,625 on September 1st showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £1,500,000 of bar gold was available at the daily fixing during the week and was mostly taken for shipment to America. Owing to the firmer tendency of the dollar the price showed an advance, but continued to rule at about dollar parity.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold, registered from midday on the 30th August to midday on the 6th September:—

IMPORTS

British West Africa	£162,570
Tanganyika Territory	6,512
Kenya	2,565
British India	213,331
Germany	812,228
Netherlands	28,614
Belgium	11,259
Switzerland	40,000
Other countries	9,556
	£1,286,635

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£1,974,547
British India	13,000
Finland	22,367
France	57,620
Netherlands	21,140
Yugoslavia	101,441
Other countries	2,081
	2,192,196

The s.s. "Rajputana" which sailed from Bombay on September 4th carries gold to the value of about £265,000.

SILVER.

As the result of continued American support and of greater reluctance on the part of sellers, prices continued almost daily upon the upward trend, quotations yesterday reaching 19.15/16d for both deliveries as compared with 19.3/4d for cash and 19.11/16d for forward at the date of our last letter. Indian operators have shown signs of regained confidence and, whilst they have worked both ways during the past week, sales have probably represented the liquidation of purchases made recently at lower prices.

At to-day's level of 19.15/16d for cash and 19.7/8d for forward, quotations are very close to the American price parity and there would seem little to justify the expectation of any wide movement in either direction.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 30th Aug to midday on the 6th September:—

IMPORTS.

Japan	£19,210
British Guiana	12,000*
Irish Free State	2,590*
Canada	5,040
France	11,795
Belgium	9,859
Germany	7,973
Other countries	491
	£69,959

*Coin at face value.

EXPORTS.

British India	£18,678
Aden	3,597
Egypt	15,590
Arabia	1,389
Germany	17,386
Denmark	1,650
Sweden	19,905
Straits Settlements	4,990
Other countries	3,832
	£87,011

Coin not of legal tender in the United Kingdom.

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 2nd to the 8th September was del 4.96.5/8 and the lowest del 4.94.7/8.

Dangerous Reaction In Commodities

INTERNATIONAL TRADE 15 PER CENT BELOW 1929

Geneva, Sept.—A warning that the rapid rise in the prices of raw materials, whilst contributing to the prosperity of the main producing countries "holds out the possibility of a dangerous reaction at a later stage", is sounded by the International Labour Office Year Book for 1936-37, which has just been published here.

"Judged by the general standards of economic activity," says the Year Book, 1936 was a year of great improvement. Throughout the world production was on a higher level, both quantatively and from the point of view of profitability. Countries which as late as 1935 were still in the trough of the depression finally succeeded in emerging, at least to some extent, into a phase of increasing activity.

General indices of production are, however, scarcely an adequate criterion of prosperity. In the first place, the phenomenon of chronic mass unemployment has not completely disappeared. Not only is the volume of total unemployment some 25-50 per cent above the 1929 level, but in certain countries there are clearly defined groups which have remained untouched by the general improvement.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The fact that the general quantum of international trade remained some 15 per cent below the 1929 level furnishes a partial explanation of this failure. Certain of the recovery features, moreover, are double-edged. The rapid rise in the prices of raw materials, whilst contributing to the prosperity of the main producing countries, is already threatening manufacturing countries with an unwelcome rise in industrial costs and holds out the possibility of a dangerous reaction at a later stage.

"Furthermore, the favourable picture of recovery as a whole is modified to no small extent by the fact that national economies have, in a varying degree, come to be dependent on policies of hurried rearmament. This dependence, it is true, is of decisive importance in but two or three countries: elsewhere the influence of rearmament is less dominating. But the fact remains that expansion is unhealthy to the extent that it is based on the special demand created by abnormal defence measures."

Discussing the rise in prices, the Year Book points out that while the prices of foodstuffs are still mainly below the 1929 level, those of industrial raw materials have to some extent recovered their formed position.

"The prices of non-ferious metals and of rubber", it says, "have, indeed, risen even more sharply during the first quarter of 1937. In general, the tendency to reduce the gap between industrial and agrarian prices, already noted in 1935, continued during 1936."

COMPARATIVE SITUATION

Comparing the position of some of the principal countries in international trade, it notes an improvement in the United States, Canada, and Japan over 1935. But in Japan, it says, the rate of increase in the value of exports fell off during the greater part of the year, "due to some extent, perhaps to the trade war with Australia which terminated only at the very end of the year.

"Both in Germany and in France" it says, "the value of international trade in national currency remains exceedingly low; the improvement in the French position at the end of the year, and similarly in that of the Netherlands and Switzerland—is, of course, mainly the statistical reflection of the devaluation, although the volume of these countries' external trade at this period also showed a slight increase over the same period of 1935."

The Anglo-French-American monetary agreement of September 1936 is hailed by the Year Book as perhaps the most significant happening in the economic world since Great Britain left the gold standard in 1931.

However, it holds that the possibility of a world system of managed exchange, working with the smoothness of the gold standard, but avoiding that standard's drastic effects upon international credit and prices is probably still "remove."

STABLE EXCHANGES

"The general readjustment of tariffs and quotas referred to in the statement issued by the three governments" it says, "has not been realized; neither are the implications of a stable sterling-franc-dollar exchange for such matters as national bank rate policy clearly formulated. But the care taken by the governments concerned to avoid any possibility of a new currency war, to say nothing of the psychological relief that an intolerable situation had been ended without the dreaded domestic panic, was a welcome sign in an increasingly competitive and nervous world."

Reviewing the field of international trade, says the Year Book, it would be unwise at the present stage to infer from the monetary agreement "anything more than the possibility of improvement."

"The rapprochement between the sterling-dollar zone and the ex-gold bloc", it says, "is a fact of primary monetary significance, but it has not solved the problem of self-sufficiency and exchange control.

"Protection has, in fact, ceased to be a weapon of defence; rather is it a fundamental instrument of positive national policy, guided to a large extent by non-economic considerations. This is a fact which is basic in the consideration of the commercial aspects of economic 'planning'; and it suggests caution in estimating the future course of world trade".—"International Labour Office."

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, September 24.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1936|37	Week 1936	
Total in sight, (excluding linters)	2 857	716	2,576	610	bales
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	700	136	860	134	bales
Export from U. S. Ports	671	144	638	126	bales
Of which to Japan	43	10	150	34	bales
Of which to China	4	—	1	—	bales
Of which to Great Britain	185	54	151	13	bales
Of which to Germany	139	26	104	25	bales
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—	bales
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,233	—	1,862	bales
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	1,244	—	1,677	bales
World's visible supply	—	5,908	—	6,121	bales
Of which to American cotton	—	4,475	—	4,445	bales
Forwarded to the world's mills, (excluding linters)	1,263	201	1,383	215	bales
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,880	414	1 440	316	bales

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations durin 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-9-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.004 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 85.8 degrees 0.3 (above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 76.0 degrees 0.6 (above norma))
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 91 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 5 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 193 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 8
Rain in 24 hours 0.12 inches
Total rainfall during the month 13.38 inches
Total rainfall during the year 68.13 inches.
Weather remark: Thunderstorm.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-9-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actuall- read 30.01 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.81 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Ideals Of Muslim League

(Continued from page 6)

communities "strong, independent and patriotic"; for, once this end is achieved the question of joint or separate electorates will not matter at all and both will fight for freedom.

If a captious critic were to remind him of the other minorities and interests and plead for time till they also become strong, he may, perhaps, be snubbed and told that besides the British Government there are only two parties in India that matter—the Congress and the League.

What Mr. Jinnah Overlooks

The realities alluded to by him are not the only ones to be faced. There are other and more terrible realities of which he is neither ignorant nor unconscious. The grinding poverty of the masses, the ever-increasing unemployment of both educated and uneducated, the unchecked exploitation of India's wealth and man-power by imperialists and capitalists, and the greatest menace to world peace and civilisation from the imperialist clash between the rival totalitarian ideals, are all there to be fought, and fought with as little delay as possible. This fight cannot be postponed. The youth, the masses, the intelligentsia are not in a mood to listen to those who put communal settlement before everything else.

The prominent Muslim Leaguers would certainly declare that they wanted to send to the legislatures patriots and nationalists but Mr. Jinnah does not say whether they have actually done it. If the men who secured election on the League tickets are to be judged by their past policies and association, it will be easily seen that most of them cannot prove that before their election they either claimed to be, or were recognised anywhere or by any body as nationalists.

If it were to be urged that these men are now pledged to the new policy and programme of the League, the masses must still feel doubtful about what they may do during the next few years. For, naturally, people trust those who have already made highest sacrifices for their country and have passed through the ordeal of trials and tribulations.

Best Mind Of Muslims

The best mind is outside the legislatures. And signs are in evidence that the best mind—the Jamiat-ul-ulema, the Ahrars, the whole of the student world, and all sections of enlightened and progressive Muslims—is not prepared to support the League and is anxious to end the impasse that the Jinnah-Rajendra controversy has brought about.

If the fears felt by Mr. Jinnah about the tyranny of the majority are well-founded and if he is convinced that the bulk of the Muslim community shares them, it is his duty immediately to set afoot a country-wide agitation for wrecking the present constitution and Congress Governments. He must fight not only the Congress but also the whole of the Hindu community. He will thus provide a golden opportunity for putting on trial the mettle and professions of the League.

Sitting On The Fence

The policy of sitting on the fence will do incalculable harm. The Muslims in those provinces where the Congress is in office have to act quickly. Either they should join the Congress and from within end it or amend it, or they should, by coalescing with other non-Congress groups and parties, paralyse the Congress Governments. If the League and Mr. Jinnah are not willing to accept either of these alternative courses, there is no other course which is open to them. To talk of making the Muslims strong in the provinces under the Congress rule is tantamount to self-deception.

The League in its present state will take years to carry its message to the masses and to organise them. Hitherto the League has been utilising the religious sentiments of the Muslim masses for winning elections. But communities cannot be exploited indefinitely in the name of religion nor can they be organised into a strong political entity only by propounding policies and elucidating ideals from hill-tops.

Need For Understanding

At the very first stage of the journey towards the goal of real self government the two great communities cannot afford to quarrel with each other. The enlightened opinion on both sides must assert itself without any further loss of time. The Congress loses nothing by conceding the Muslim Leagues' demand for separate electorates and organisations, if the latter will agree unconditionally to take an equal part in building up a strong and self-governing India.

At the same time, the League has do a tremendous amount of practical work if it wants to command the confidence of the intelligentsia. Some of its protagonists are in the habit of erroneously arguing that religion and culture are more valuable than liberty and emancipation. Modern Turkey, Egypt and Iran have proved conclusively that true religion is consistent and compatible with patriotism.

Religion for its protection does not depend upon paper guarantees. In fact, it depends for that purpose upon its intrinsic force and its firm hold on the minds of its professors. As to the culture, the Islamic world of to-day presents a panorama of different types of culture. The Moghul Emperors adopted Indian culture which is so hospitable as to accommodate all that is best in the Hindu and Muslim mode of life. Mr. Jinnah himself is a confirmed admirer of English culture and will readily admit that he is a good Musalman inspite of his severely English mode of living and dressing.

Work For Lucknow Session

Hindus and Muslims should be glad that Mr. Jinnah has spoken out his mind. He and the League are not prepared to co-operate with the Congress unless the latter first solves the minority problem to the satisfaction of the League.

We wait to see if the forthcoming Session of the All-India Muslim League in October at Lucknow will endorse Mr. Jinnah's views.

MEDICOS' CONFIDENCE IN CONGRESS MINISTRY

(Continued from page 12.)

only these important posts from the members of the independent Indian Medical profession, who are doing such splendid work with so much credit to themselves and to the Indian Medical profession and is calculated to take away by devious methods even the teaching of our own students from our hands. We sincerely trust that under no pretext whatsoever this would be allowed to materialize and you will use all your power ingenuity and opportunities under this unworkable Act, to prevent the passing of the teaching from our hands.

HOLLOW SYMPATHY.

Whatever individual members of the British section of the I.M.S. may say about their good feelings for the independent Indian Medical profession, we from our experiences in the past are not at all inclined to give much credence to such protestation. As you yourself have said, the services and guidance of the British Medical Association of Great Britain have been utilised in securing a retrograde decision, which has since been implemented by the Secretary of State for India and published as a Government Resolution regarding Reorganization of the I.M.S. and we feel that you as our popular Nationalist Minister will have to be wide awake to protect the interest of the national medical profession.

Sir, as I have said before, we have full trust in you and in the Congress Ministry and in that trust we leave the watching of the interests of the Nation in your hands and we wish you every success in your endeavour.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF POONA CITY WARDS

Minister Asks Deputationists To Submit Their Views In Writing

POONA: September 25.

A deputation of Municipal Councillors of the Poona City Municipality waited on Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government to-day. They made the request that the re-distribution of the wards on the basis of population urged by the Voters' Association should be deferred till the next decennial Census took place in 1941.

The deputation said that the population figures of the Census of 1931 were misleading because at that time, owing to the Civil Disobedience Movement, a proper Census could not be taken. As only three years were left for the next Census the question could be conveniently held over till then.

The Minister informed the deputationists that they should submit their views in writing, when he would take them into consideration before passing orders.—A. P.

Cotton Prices Decline Over A Dollar Per Bale

Heavy Hedge Selling And Absence Of Support

CROP SHOWS FURTHER INCREASE

Wall-Street Weak And Confidence Impaired

BOMBAY: September 25.

INSTEAD OF INCREASING SUPPORT AT LOW LEVELS, HEDGE-SELLING AND LONG LIQUIDATION IS INCREASING.

THE RECENT STATEMENT OF MR. WALLACE WAS CONSIDERED BEARISH AND UNDER FAVOURABLE WEATHER, CROP LOOKS LIKE INCREASING WITH HEAVY INTO SIGHT MOVEMENT.

THE GENERAL CONFIDENCE IS IMPAIRED AND PRICES ON THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET REACHED NEW LEVELS.

BOMBAY'S PARTICIPATION IN THE COTTON MARKET WAS SMALLER AND SELLING ON BALANCE ACCREDITED TO LIVERPOOL DUE TO RECENT NARROWING OF DIFFERENCES.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady but declined on increasing hedge selling reflecting favourable weather for picking and ginning. Foreign interest was mixed while further weakness of the Stock market caused additional long liquidation.

The market opened at a decline of 4 points with December 8.40 which was the highest level for the day. It is said that Bombay was not a buyer and prices declined under increased selling pressure. December was quoted 8.21 which was the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 21 to 25 points. Spot cotton prices declined 21 points at 8.53c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also weak on increased selling and closed at a decline of 22 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices declined 23 points at 8.31c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 7 points with January quoted 4.98. There was scattered realising and hedging together with uncovering of stop loss orders. There was no demand owing to bearish crop news. Confidence was lacking. Straddle selling and hedging absorbed by some local covering and trade calling. The market closed at a decline of 10 to 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 5.08d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was easy and Sakels futures closed 9 points down. Uppers futures declined 11 points with spot cotton 10 points down at 6.75d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures was weak on increased selling pressure. Sakels futures declined 20 to 24 points and Ashmouni futures lost 15 to 26 points.

MANCHESTER CLOTH

A Liverpool firm writes.—

Cloth.—While spinners are full up with orders and are working to capacity, many manufacturing concerns find their order books running down rapidly. In Burnley alone, sheds containing about fifteen thousand looms have stopped for the whole week instead of the customary long week-end.

India has not yet made up her mind to come into the market. There has been a little quiet nibbling in places but no centre has shown any desire to operate on an important scale. The fact that Japan is slaughtering prices, not only in India, but in several other markets as well, increases the reductance to pay the rates quoted by Lancashire manufacturers and the struggle looks like being prolonged.

The slump in values has had the usual effect of bringing a shoal of complaints relating to dear goods but so far actual cancellations have not been numerous. There are, however, a fair number of threats in this direction and makers will have to keep well up to time to avoid trouble. A considerable enquiry from Java and Singapore has been dealt with and a healthy turnover in white drills, prints and dyed goods has been registered. Rangoon has bought minor lots of lawns, voiles and organdies. A number of unimportant lots of dhooties, mutls, shirtings and fancies have gone through for Colombo.

The latest news from Shanghai is that the situation is improving. The numerous enquiries from Hong Kong have had rather disappointing results. It had been suggested that Lancashire was likely to benefit as a result of the strong anti-Japanese feeling that has developed but the orders that have trickled through have so far been small.

Transaction for most continental countries have been restricted to fine cloth, prints and fancies but Switzerland and the Scandanavian countries have taken good qualities of greys for finishing. Certain makers of super poplins, hair cords and specialities have sold freely to the United States and some orders for dress goods, linings and sheetings have been given out for Australia and South Africa.

YARN.

The demand for American yarns, and specially for coarse and medium qualities has been healthy. Some very good weights of wefts have been booked at higher margins. In the finer counts, however, business has been inclined to drag.

On the Egyptian side business has been less regular than in the case of Americans. Some large weights of specialities have been sold, but ordinary manufacturing qualities have not moved freely. Hosiery yarns have been booked for Hong Kong. The recent extension of the price agreement has stopped all the talk about weakness among spinners.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. December Highest (10 a.m.)	8.40—04
N. Y. December Lowest 2-59 p.m.)	8.21—23
Liverpool January Highest	4.99—06
Liverpool January Lowest	4.93—12

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends, Liverpool:—

Decline owing to hedge selling expected large into sight movement there is less disposition to buy far months.

Wheat:—Advance owing to scarcity of freight room frost in some sections in Argentina.

Increasing hedge selling and belief October Bureau larger caused decline think may go lower but will attract increasing amount into loan stop investment buying likely increase as lower level.

Think maximum decline March Liverpool about 4.80 December New York eight cents hedge will decrease if prices decline cotton will go into Government loan expect little recovery until peak movement over about beginning. November think Washington will restrict next crop under 12 million Liverpool Bombay straddle looks attractive present differences at weak spots would buy cotton also put on straddle.

New York:—

Cotton some talk export subsidy inclined to await developments

Market declining under hedge selling

Anticipating a further decline good prospects for a top crop receipts increasing rapidly.

Although doubt sound buying level yet reached think inadvisable press sales here.

Large hedge selling demand checked by generally favourable weather and weakness of securities poor business in drygoods light frost in North-west Oklahoma ignored

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Suggested processing tax. Wallace's parity price abondenment speech and continued pressure of herge selling, all depressing influences. See no signs of upward trend developing as yet.

Liverpool.—Market steady. Persistent hedging and straddle selling. Long liquidation. Weather good. Trade calling insufficient to stop decline. Bearish.

New York.—Hedge selling and heavy liquidation influenced by weakness of Stocks.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 25.

October	8.39
December	8.25
January	8.26
March	8.33
May	8.43
July	8.54
Middling Spot	8.59

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 25.

October	8.35
December	8.36
January	8.39
Middling Spot	8.36

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Sept. 25.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 52,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 5,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to China and Japan nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 25

September	4.79
October	4.79
November	4.82
December	4.84
January	4.88
February	4.91
March	4.94
April	4.97
May	5.00
June	5.02
July	5.06
August	5.07
September	5.08
Middling Spot	4.99

10-12 RATE.

October	4.80
January	4.89

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 25.

Broach,—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	4.06
Fine (Good staple)	4.23
Superfine (Good staple)	4.38
Oomra,	
Fine, (No 1 staple)	4.18
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.33
Choice, (No. 1 staple)	4.48
Bengal,—	
Good	3.51
Fully Good	3.61
Fine	3.76

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 25

Following a decline of 21 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 173/12 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 1/4/12 on short covering but prices again eased off to Rs. 173/6 on tired long liquidation. The market is demoralised and opinions have little value.

Liverpool market was due to open 5 points down and it opened 7 points lower and the local market was quiet with Broach A/M quoted at Rs. 172/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p
Broach A/M	173 12 0
Oomra D/J	154 4 0
Bengal D/J	134 8 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 25

Bengal Fine	142/45
Bengal F G	135/39
C P 1	159/61
C P 2	154/56
Arvi	154/56
Ellichpur	154/56
Berar	149/54
Khandesh	144/49
Jalna Sailu	144/49
Burwah Sanavad	147/52
Mathia	124/29
Broach Fine	165/69
Jagadia Ankleshwar	199/204
Surat	214/16
Navsari	224/26
Kampala	334/36

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Sept 25

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh		152
Barsi and Nagar	76	134
Berar		6
Total Oomras	76	292
Dholera		600
Sind-Punjab	375	4,581
Broach	611	1,357
Coompta and Dharwar		1,175
Westerns Northerns		137
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		229
American		158
Egyptian, African and Sudan	5,569	16,757
Total	6,631	25,324

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 23rd Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	142	18,072
Japan and China	300	21,189
Coast Ports		3,416
Up-country by Rail		17,471
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		830
Total	442	60,969

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 24-9-37	1880000	1440000
Receipts yesterday 24-9-37	112000	78000
Exports to date 24-9-37	671000	638000
Stock at Port 24-9-37	2233000	1862000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-9-37	1244000	1677000
Stock at Liverpool 24-9-37	684000	744000
Visible Supply 24-9-37	4475000	4445000
Quantity in sight 24-9-37	2857000	2576000
Quantity out of sight 24-9-37	1263000	1383000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 23rd September	3,114
Receipts into Bombay to date sin 1-9-1937	18,693
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	19,464
Decrease	771

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

October 159 Jan 186 March 187 May 189 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 175—Liverpool May 1938 5.02 Rs. 43 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 175—New York May 8.43 Rs. 14 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.95 1/16.

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Sept 24

SAKELS—	
November	14.98—20
January	15.05—22
ASHMOUNI—	
December	10.83—16
February	10.89—13
GIZA—	
November	13.30—12
January	13.35—16

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Sept. 24

GIZA—	
Spot	7.68—71
October	6.95—9.
November	6.98—9.
December	7.03—8.
January 1938	7.15—8.
March	7.23—8.
May	7.30—7.
July	7.38—7.
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.75—10.
Octobe	6.20—11.
November	6.10—11.
January 1938	6.11—11.
March	6.15—11.
May	6.20—11.
July	6.24—11

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Sept. 25.

November	62.60—60
December	63.40—40

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 25.

September	235.00—500
November	233.20—90
December	233.30—90
January	235.00—100
March	234.20—110

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Yesterday London gold prices improved 1/2d. to £7-0-6 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 12 points down at 144.56 and Dollar-Sterling cross rate was placed at 4.95 1/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 19 15/16. America bought and business was small. New York and Montreal silver prices were also unchanged. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and quotations were as under:—

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p
Ready	34 12 0
Aso	34 12 0
Kartak	34 10 0

SILVER.

Ready	51 0 0
Aso	51 1 0
Kartak	51 3 0

LONDON SILVER.
London Sept. 25.

Spot.	19-15/16
Forward	19-13/16.

LONDON GOLD
London, Sept. 25.

London Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7/0/6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Sept. 24.

September	44.70
December	44.60
March	44.95

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Sept 25

Bar gold of the value of Rs. 46,09,997 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries for the week ended September 25.

The s.s. 'Strathaird' which sailed on Saturday, carried all the seven consignments of gold of the following description. They were: Bar gold worth Rs. 34,750 and 8,695 for Port Sudan; Bar gold worth Rs. 7,38,928, Rs. 11,24,234 and Rs. 92,727 for London optional New York, Paris, Amsterdam; and Bar gold worth Rs. 13,91,250 and Rs. 12,19,413 for London.

LONDON METALS

London, Sept. 24.

Copper	£51 0 0
Lead	£20 12 6
Spelter	£20 5 0
Tin	£254 15 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 25

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£51-2-6
Standard copper 3 months	£51-2-6
Electrolytic copper	£58-10-0
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 44-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 51-0-0

Tone: Steady

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Sept 24

Cotton: Light rains in Memphis district, Arkansas and Oklahoma. The Daily Official U. S. Government forecast says: "Eastern belt generally fair, all balance centire belt cloudy."

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Sept 24

October	£13 8 9

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Sept 24

October	107 7/8d.
December	107 1/8d.
March	102 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Sept 24

September	dol 1.05 1/2
December	dol 1.05 3/4
May	dol 1.06 7/8

New York Sugar

New York, Sept 24

March	2.32 unchanged
May	2.32 unchanged
July	2.34 unchanged

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 25

	Rs.
Ready Javas	15 5 0
Shipment Oct Dec	5 4 0
Shipment Jan March	5 5 9
Kesar	10 11 0
Saraya	10 8 0
Java Spot	F 7.00 nominal

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Sept. 25

Bank Bills 3 months market rate unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate. unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 25.

F. G. F. Sakellaridis,—	
September	8.10
F. G. F. Spot	8.29

LONDON, PRODUCE.
London, Sept. 25.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, Jan.-Feb. sellers 40

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Oct. sellers 45/6

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Sept sellers 45

Linseed Oil, naked. London, per cwt. Oct. sellers 29 7½

Linseed Oil, naked. London, per cwt Jan.-Feb. sellers 29/6.

LONDON RUBBER.
London Sept 25.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, per lb. closed.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 25.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100
3 per cent 1951/54 106/6
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/12
3 per cent U P Bonds 97/4
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/2
4 per cent 1960/70 113/1
1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/8
5 per cent 1939/44 105/10
5 per cent 1940/43 108/4
1/2 per cent 1948/50 Loan 103/14

TAX FREES.

3 per cent 1954/63 112
3 per cent 1945/55 120/2
3 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 103/12
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 123

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P I 1974 109
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108/8
5 per cent M Deb 1949 118
6 per cent 1954 131
6 per cent K P I 1956 131

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/2 and closed at Rs. 97/4. Tone: Firm.

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 25.

B. C. RATES T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 268 5/8
Bank's buying T T 266 5/8

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,080
Bank's buying T T 1,100

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 7/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 81

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 91 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.95 24th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 25th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 25th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/16 25th instant.
Java/London 8.92 1/2 25th instant.
London/Paris 144.56 24th instant.
London/Belgium 29.40 1/4 24th instant.
London/Switzerland 21.54 3/4 24th instant.
London/Berlin 12.33 3/8 24th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.29 1/2 24th instant.
London/New York 4.94.80 24th instant.
London/Amsterdam 8.94 3/4 24th instant.
London/Italy 94.00 24th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-0-6 23rd instant.
Gold £7-0-6 1/2 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 23rd instant.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 23rd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 45 23rd instant
Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 23rd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 23rd instant
London Discounts 3 months 11/16 per cent 24th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:—
Call 1/4 per cent
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Sept. 24.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77 7/8
3 1/2 per cent	91 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	111
3 per cent 1949/52	97 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	100 3/4
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	111 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy.	76/3

MONEY MARKET.
London, Sept. 25.

Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 25

T. T. London on:—

New York (closing rate)	4.95.22
Paris	146.46
Berlin	12.34½
Madrid	73.50
Amsterdam	8.95 13/16
Brussels	29.44½
Milan	94.15
Berne	21.57
Prague	141.50

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Sept. 25.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f. ton, Sept sellers £13-7-6.

Linseed Calcutta, London, c.i.f. ton, Sept.-Oct sellers £15-7-6.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £15-17-6

Rapeseed Toria, Hull/Cont. c.i.f. ton, Sept.-Oct. sellers £15-0-0

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton, Sept.-Oct sellers £15-0-0

NEK YORK COFEE.
New York, Sept. 25.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) closed.

Improvement In Tata Steel Shares

COTTON MILL SHARES STEADY

Professional Support Tells

BOMBAY: September 25.

Following a further decline in Wall-Street Market, the local market opened quiet and there was scattered realising.

Later on there was active Professional support which resulted in a steady improvement in values.

Tata Steels were active to-day on hopes of increased production and prospects of improvement in Steel prices. There was some short covering and prices closed at about the highest level of the day.

Despite a further sharp decline in raw cotton prices, Cotton Mill shares ruled very steady with a moderate business.

The undertone of the market was good and Operators are inclined to push up prices. The Sino-Japanese tension is likely to continue and is having bullish effect on the local market. General feeling is bullish and indications are in favour of further improvement.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1,102 and declined to Rs. 1,092 under long liquidation, but again improved to Rs. 1,120 on active support. Century shares after declining to Rs. 285 advanced to Rs. 298. Central Indias were steady at Rs. 325 and Kohinoor closed at Rs. 381. Simplex shares were steady at Rs. 121.

Associated Cements closed at Rs. 149-12 and Andhras were unchanged at Rs. 1,625. Tata Powers closed at Rs. 1,447.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,615 and declined to Rs. 1,600, but later rose to Rs. 1,650, while Ordinary shares after declining to Rs. 348 closed at Rs. 354-8. Bombay Burmas were steady at Rs. 772.

TEXTILE SHARES
BOMBAY: Sept. 25.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	370 0
250 BOM DYEING (Rs 25)	1,121 4
100 CENTURY	299 6
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3)	326 4
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	230 0
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	120 0
250 Davia	75 0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	460 0
1. E. D Sassoon (nil)	0 10 6
100 Finlay (Rs. 3)	168 12
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	253 12
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1790 0
100 Indore	76 4
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	142 8
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	381 4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	687 8
250 Madras United	11 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1200 0
250 Model	55 0
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	125 0
200 NEW GREAT (Nil)	318 12
100 Ranshahi (Re 1)	46 8
100 Phoenix (10)	327 8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 5)	73 12
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2330 0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	121 4
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	312 8
100 Swan (nil)	127 8
500 Vishnu (Rs 50)	1440 0
1000 Western (Rs. 10)	850 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs 2-8)	116 12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	30 10
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1550 0
125-500 I. Cont'y (Rs 7-8)	381 4
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	143 0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	127 0
5 Union (As. 4)	5 9 0
CEMENTS	
100 Associated	149 8
INSURANCE	
100-50 Empire (Rs. 14)	995 0
15-100 Jupiter (As 12)	15 12
20 Mercantile	55 8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	45 2
200 Oriental (125)	4900 0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs 8)	8-0-0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	158 12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 5)	1,627 8
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13 10
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	133 2
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	182 8
10 Broach	14 2
100 Karachi (4)	271 4
100 Poona (4)	212
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	212 0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs 5)	165 0
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 40)	1,448 12
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	960 0
100 C Province	97 0
100 Dhond Baramati	104 4
100 Gujarat	95 12
on	97 8
100 Pachora Jamner	94 0
100 Sara Sirajgunj	99-8 XD
500 Tapti Valley	767 8
MININGS	
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	11 4
25sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-6)	3 4
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1.)	51 8
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs 2)	68 8
30 TATA STEEL DFD (Rs. 36-3-6)	1,647 8
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	354 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	327 8
50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 6)	175 10
200 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	876 4
250 BOM STEAM (Rs. 13-12)	212 8
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	771 4
50 Do. Conty (Rs 63-3)	257 8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	5 12
50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 2-8)	103 8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	166 10
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	56 0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	365 0
100 I. Radio Ord (15)	510 0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 25)	735 0
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs. 2-15)	94 8
15 Scindia	28 15
25 Tata Oil Mill	35 8
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1575 0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	307 8
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	73 0
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	555 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 25.

Bombay Dyeing (1115) 1102 1100 1102 1092 1112 1123 1120
Century (295) 290 285 298
Central India (326/2) 325 322 323 320 325
Kohinoor (382/8) 378 375 381
New Great (318/12) 317 312 318
Simpies (121/14) 120 121 118 121
Swadeshi (313/12) 308 307 313
Associated (149/8) 149/8 149/12
Andhra (1627/8) 1625
Tata Hydro (165) 165
Tata Power (1447/8) 1450 1442 1437 1445 1442 1447
Tram. Ord. (131/14) 132/8
T. Steel Dfd. (1635) 1615 1610 1617 1600 1615 1612 1620 1617 1645 1650
T Steel Ord. (351) 349 348 349 347 350/8 353 354/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (189) 169
Bellapu. (177/8) 175 176
B. Steam (210) 203 212 210 211
B. Burma (776/4) 770 765 772

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 24.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Water Works Com.	14
American Pow and Lt. Com.	7
American Pow and Lt. 5 p.c. Pfd. A	40
American Farn Pow Prfd 7 p.c.	32
American Super Power	1
Electric Power and Light	13
Electric P. and Lt. 7 p.c. Prfd.	47
Electric Bond Common	12
Columbia Gas	9 1/2
United Gas Corporation	6
Int. Tel. and Tel.	7
Northern S. Power A	16
American Tel. and Tel.	156 3/8
Western Union Telgm.	30
Baltimore and Ohio Rly	18
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	38
Erie Railway	10
Great North Prfd.	37
New York Central Railway	26 1/4
Pennsylvania Railway	28
Southern Pacific Railway	31
Allis Chalmers	52
U. S. Rubber	37
Boeing Airplanes	23
Westing Airbrake	27
Continental Motor	2
Bethlehem 7 per cent Prfd	103
Phillips Petrol	46
National Distillers	26
Peerless Corpn.	5
Noranda Mines	49
American Can.	92
Consol Mining and Smelting of Canada	60
Bethlehem Steel	68
Ludlum Steel	24
National Steel	75
Republic Steel	23
United States Steel	80 1/2
American Car Foundry	28
Pittsburgh Scre and Bolt	10
American Rolling Mills	30
United States Smelting	68
Youngstown Sheet	55
Anaconda Copper Mining	37 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	50
Chrysler	89
General Motors	47 1/2
General Electric	X 41 1/2
American Radiator	14
Union Carbide	85
Socony Oil	17
St. Oil of N. J. Oil	56
American To. B.	71
Chase Bank	37
National City Bank	31
Amerex	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	525
Douglas Airplane	33
Curtis Wright	4
Crucible Steel 7 per cent Prfd	110
Consolidated Edison	30
Denmark 6 per cent 1942	106
American Tel. and Tel deb 3 1/4 per cent 1961	99
Chesapeake and Ohio 3 1/2 per cent 1996	96
Argentine Republic 1971	101
Delaware and Hudson 4 per cent 1943	79

Carloading u. 35,708 Units.

Sharp decline Believe will decline further.

Turnover 2 1/2 million shares.

6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	105 4
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	100 0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	159 6
7½ p.c Tata Power	1577 8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	201 4
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	168 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	703 12
DEBENTURES	
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101 8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	109 4
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	52 0
7 p.c Sholapur	83 12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109 8

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1937

Double Task Before Press Workers

Indulal Yagnik's Address To Bombay Conference

STRENGTHEN ORGANISATION FOR GETTING GRIEVANCES REDRESSED & CO-OPERATE WITH CONGRESS

"Our main task is two-fold.

Two-fold Task

"One is to build-up and strengthen Trade Unions in the Provincial and National spheres.

"The other is to rehabilitate and reconstruct the party of the working class.

Basis Of Political Party

"The Trade Unions gathering and marshalling the working masses in their economic Unions will form the base of this political party.

Only Way To Progress

"The history of the working classes in every country shows that no progress has been made by the masses, unless they have participated directly in the political life of the country.

"Not only must they undertake this but they must also ally themselves with those parties who have the same goal".....

So said Mr. Indulal Yagnik in the course of his presidential address to the Bombay Press Workers Conference on Sunday afternoon.

HAPPY COINCIDENCE

It is a strange and yet a happy coincidence that we should be meeting in a Conference on a day that is being observed throughout the length and breadth of our land as China Day to affirm the solidarity of one exploited people with another who are waging a heroic and perhaps an unequal struggle against the aggression of Japanese Imperialism.

With the lessons of the struggle in China and Spain in mind, let us now turn our attention to the scene nearer at home And as we are working under the leadership of two organisations, the two Congresses—the Trade Union Congress and the National Congress, let us at once address ourselves to the important question of our relations with this Trade Union Congress and the Indian National Congress.

TWO-FOLD TASK.

Our main task is two-fold. One is to build up and strengthen the Trade Unions in the Provincial and the National spheres. The other is to rehabilitate and reconstruct, the party of the working class. The Trade Unions gathering and marshalling the working masses in their economic unions will form the mass base of this political party.

There is a radical in this country, who has ridiculed the idea of an independent party of the working class. I assure you however that the history of the working classes in every country shows that no progress has been made by the masses unless they have participated directly in the political life of the country. The total emancipation of the wage slaves and debt slaves can never be achieved without their undertaking direct political action. Not only must they undertake this but they must also ally themselves with those parties who have the same goal based on similar class interests. They must also conclude temporary agreements with such political parties as stand for the realisation of their partial demands.

SELF-DEPENDENCE.

Such temporary alliance must, however, never be mistaken for merger in other parties. United Front does not mean the abandonment of the political initiative by the working masses. Since the masses and the masses alone stand for the total and complete emancipation of the people from their economic and political bondage, it would be a debacle of the first magnitude if the party of the working class were to hitch itself to the wagon of any other political party however mighty and respectable it might be. No class can conquer its liberty and gain its freedom without direct class action undertaken by itself with confidence in its own strength.

SOLUTION OF CONTROVERSY.

Thus convinced of the basic necessity of strengthening our class unions, the Trade Union Congress and the party of the working class, we can now resolve the controversy that rages round the relationship of the working class with the Indian National Congress, the dominating political organisation in the country.

The National Congress no doubt includes among its members and followers a large number of genuine anti-Imperialists, socialists, radicals, workers and peasants. But it is the leadership that moulds the operations and activities of a political organisation. And while we all hope for the re-orientation of the Congress under more democratic and radical leadership, we cannot but count with its present leadership, which has won the provincial elections in most of the provinces, with the aid of the millions of peasants and workers, and has now contrived to lead the anti-Imperialist struggle in a blind alley.

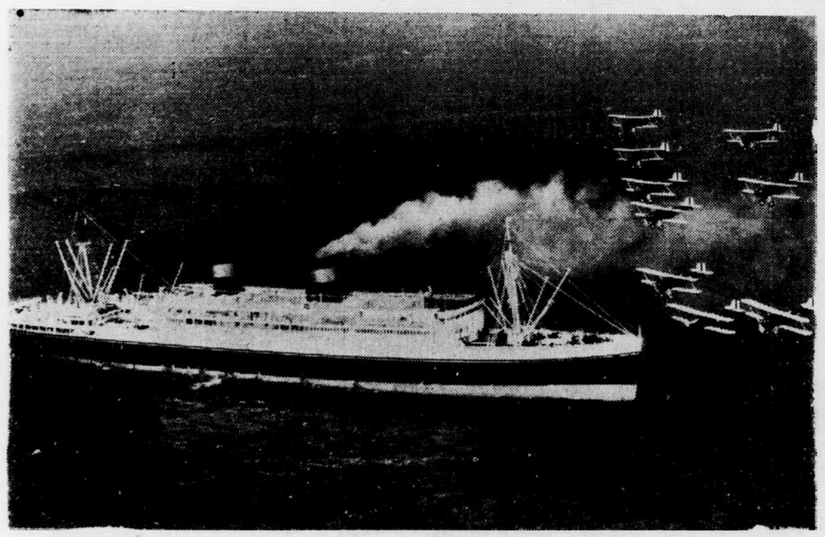
WARNING TO WORKERS

Here I must sound a warning note against two paths that lead in opposite directions. Total surrender and subordination to the Congress would be as suicidal as a policy of blind and sectarian isolation from the premier political organisation in the country. As a matter of fact it is more necessary today to guard against the error of political surrender than of wilful isolation.

I need hardly waste any words on the political independence of our trade unions and their political leadership, no working class organisations can merge themselves into any political organisation which, led without committing political suicide and betraying the interests of the class they seek to represent. Nor can Congress ever serve as a substitute for

(Continued on page 3 Col 3)

U. S. A. LUXURY LINER BOMBED



Four huge (unidentified) bombing 'planes poured a rain of bombs on to the American liner s.s. "President Hoover" off Wooeung lightship outside Shanghai Harbour. The "President Hoover" was engaged in evacuating refugees from war-torn Shanghai.

QUETTA ROCKED

But No Damage

QUETTA, Sept. 26.

An earthquake shock of considerable intensity, lasting for about four seconds, rocked Quetta at 10-30 this morning.

Doors, windows and the roofs of buildings rattled, but no damage, however, is reported.—A. P.

DEPUTATIONS TO NURIE

Deccan Sugar-Cane And Dharwar Malnad Problems

POONA, Sept. 24.

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, received two deputations to-day, one on behalf of the sugar-cane growers of the Deccan and the other on behalf of the ryots of Malnad tracts in Dharwar District.

The sugar-cane growers' deputation was led by Mr. Lalchand Hirachand and urged the revision of the agreements and reduction in the water rates to the canal lands given for cane-growing. They pleaded that the fall in prices did not allow the running of sugar enterprises at any profit.

DHARWAR DEPUTATION

The ryots of Dharwar were led by Mrs. Nagamma Patil, M.L.A., Mr. V. V. Patil, member of the A. I. C. C., Mr. T. R. Nesvi, M.L.A. and others. The deputation placed before the Minister a number of grievances, pointing out that the Malnad tract, which was subject to frequent famines required immediate irrigation facilities. They suggested construction of canals and dams across the rivers and repairs to tanks.

The Minister gave a patient hearing to both the deputations and assured them that he would sympathetically consider their request.

He added that during next cold weather, he expected to visit Dharwar, when he would personally look into the question of irrigation projects and see with the help of experts, how far any of the schemes suggested by them were practicable.

Mr. Nurie will be visiting Hotgi and Bijapur on October 27 and 28.—A. P.

CALL TO STUDENTS TO ORGANISE

Benares Conference Proceedings

BENARES Sept. 25.

The Benares Students' Conference was held at Town Hall grounds this afternoon, under the presidentship of Dr. K. M. Ashraf. The inaugural speech was delivered by Dr Z. A. Ahmed.

A big procession started from Dasaswamedh Ghat with the president. Earlier, a 'Fire March" was held by the students.

After welcoming the guests, Mr. Shridhar Malaviya, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read out the rules, framed by the Lucknow Students' Conference.

In the course of the inaugural speech, Dr. Ahmed referred to the present political situation prevailing in the country. He spoke of the present-day problems of the country, and held that Imperialism was at the root of all these evils. He appealed to the students to organise themselves in order, to respond promptly to the call of the country.

Thereafter Dr. Ashraf delivered the presidential address.—United Press.

Lucknow, Sept. 25.—The Governor and his staff left for Naini Tal to-day.—A. P

Medicos' Confidence In Congress Ministry

Dr. S. K. Vaidya Supports Ayurveda And Unani Systems

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Dr. S. K. Vaidya in proposing the toast of the Hon. Dr. Gilder at the Bombay Medical Union dinner:

Sir, It is my extreme good fortune as President of the Bombay Medical Union, to offer you on behalf of the members, our most sincere felicitations on your having been selected by the Congress to be the Minister-in-Charge of the Public Health Department in the Government of Bombay and it gives the Union and me personally much pleasure in assuring you and through you the Congress of our entire satisfaction at this choice.

FAITH AND TRUST.

We of the Bombay Medical Union appreciated the sacrifice you have made in accepting this onerous responsibility and are keenly aware of your sturdy Nationalism. We assure you of our fullest faith and complete trust in you and your judgment and we have no hesitation in saying that wherever and whenever possible, being a Congress Minister in the very first responsible ministry, you will do everything possible for the good of the People and Medical Profession even under the limitations of the Government of India Act.

Sir, we are carefully studying your various pronouncements as announced in the Press from the Proceedings in the Assembly and while there may be a little difference in detail here and there, let me assure you that we are generally satisfied with your Policy, as announced therein, and you can confidently count upon the support of the union in your implementing it.

AYURVED AND UNANI.

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly on 2nd September, you announced that Government had decided to encourage both Unani and Ayurvedic systems of Medicine and added that legislation might be expected during the next session. You also remarked that the Bombay Medical Council being only concerned with Allopathic Doctors, even if they expressed an opinion about these two Indigenous systems of Medicine, Government or the house was not bound by that opinion."

Without committing the Union in any way, I would like to say in passing that there cannot possibly be two opinions about the fairness and the justice of the position you have taken up and it is in the fitness of things that in an overwhelmingly poor country like India, every popular Ministry should try and create conditions for the revival, of these Indian systems of Medicine. They have suffered much in the past due to neglect on the part of the State and harmful exploitation by many unlettered and not-properly qualified so-called Vaids and Hakims. This fact has done much harm to the really qualified members who are lovers of these systems and incalculable injury to the good name and really understandable standing of these systems.

INDEPENDENT BOARD.

In my judgment the Allopathic Medical Council not being equipped with the necessary knowledge would not be the right type of body having charge of education and registration and it would be a good thing if a separate Board of Indian Medicine is instituted, with two subordinate bodies consisting of Ayurvedic and Unani really qualified Vaids and Hakims to deal with matters of Registration and educational standards etc., working under the general supervision and control of the Parent Board, and introducing and insisting on good sound essential preliminary education and also on the possession of sufficient knowledge of Anatomy and Physiology as understood by the modern scientific World to-day, and having the assistance of properly working Pharmacological investigation departments applying all the modern methods of evaluating actions of the drugs of these Materia Medicas.

I. M. S. PROBLEM

I now propose to refer to another most important question. I mean the question of employing British members of the I. M. S., on the civil side in the Presidency.

"During a debate in the Assembly on the I. M. S., issues, on 1st September, Mr. Nariman referred to a circular issued by the Secretary of State for India, to Provincial Governments instructing the so-called Responsible Ministers regarding appointments, salaries etc., of these I. M. S. Officers, and described the document as a "most humiliating, insulting and impertinent Document;" which was based on racial discrimination" and in your reply you promised to represent the matter to the Government of India, with as much force as possible and said that if nothing came of it it was open to the House to do as it liked.

UNION'S OPPOSITION

Sir, as you well know, the Bombay Medical Union has always fought against the employment of this British section of the I.M.S. on the civil side to important posts at our teaching and other institutions and as Civil Surgeons in charge of mofussil hospitals, and have consistently demanded reservation of all these posts in the Presidency for the members of the independent Indian Medical profession. While all along our fight has been for Indianisation during the last fifty years and more, the British members of the Indian Medical Service have openly opposed the Indian Medical profession and the Bombay Medical Union in particular in their demand for Indianisation and by fair means of others have not hesitated bitterly to oppose and attack this Union.

SINISTER MOVE

We of the Union are entirely opposed to the perpetuation of the British personnel of the I.M.S., in the civil employ of the Presidency. We strongly hold the view that the imposition again of British members of the I.M.S. by appointing them under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, to posts as the major teaching institutions, viz., the Sir J J. Group of Hospitals in the city is the most sinister move, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is a retrograde step to reintroduce these foreign I.M.S. men with a view to take away not

(Continued on page 10 Col 6)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"THE BLACK"*

BUCK UP, DONAVAN--WE'LL BE BACK IN ENGLAND IN A COUPLE OF HOURS---
I WAS JUST THINKIN'--- ABOUT MARGARET BELMAN-SHE TURNED ME DOWN, WADE--
YOU'LL GET OVER IT, DONAVAN--ONCE WE GET BACK TO WORK---
WHERE ARE WE NOW, WADE?
CAN'T TELL--THERE'S HEAVY FOG ALL AROUND---
AT THE OTHER END OF THAT SAME FOGBANK ----A CORNER IN LONDON ----
LYMAN ANDERSON
HERE ARE YOUR TOOLS AND YOUR MASK, SAHIB---
AND HERE'S THE BANK, WAITING FOR ME---- WISH ME LUCK, MAHMET!
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